(174)

UFO FACT SHEET

There is no central office or activity in the Department of the Navy assigned the mission of collecting and maintaining information on UFO phenomenon, paranormal activity, and/or similar incidents.

However, from 1947 to 1969, the U.S. Air Force investigated reported UFO objects and sightings under Project Blue Book. This project, headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, was terminated on December 17, 1969, based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects," a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences, previous UFO studies, and U.S. Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the 1940s through With the termination of Project Blue Book, the U.S. Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. Documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch of the National Archives and Records Service. The Project Blue Book files consist of 61 feet of case files, 20 reels of motion pictures, 23 items of sound recording, and 8,360 photograph images. Access to this data should be coordinated with the Director, National Archives and Records Administration, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408, College Park, MD 20740-6001. You may also telephone the Project Blue Book archivist at (202) 501-5385.

In July 1995, the General Accounting Office compiled a report to the Honorable Steven H. Schiff, House of Representatives, which illustrated the results of an extensive search for government records related to the alleged July 1947 crash near Roswell. Their search efforts included the examination of a wide range of classified and unclassified documents dating from July 1947 through the 1950s. The GAO's search encompassed records maintained by numerous organizations in New Mexico and elsewhere through the Department of Defense, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Council. Because the above-referenced GAO report has been published and stocked for public sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, it not subject to the

provisions of the FOIA. A copy of this report can be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9328, and referring to stock number ISBN 0-16-048023-X.

Additionally, the U.S. Air Force has compiled a report entitled "The Roswell Report: Fact vs. Fiction in the New Mexico Desert." This document is available from the Air Force Historical Center, SFHSO/HOS, 110 Luke Avenue, Suite 400, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC 20332-8050.

Other sources of information on this subject are the Internet and published books available for sale or from your public library. Further, there are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations that have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. A list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22217

IN REPLY REFER T

Information Sheet

Philadelphia Experiment; UFO's

Over the years the Navy has received innumerable queries about the socalled "Philadelphia Experiment" or "Project" and the alleged role of the Office of Naval Research (ONR) in it. The majority of these inquiries are directed to the Office of Naval Research or to the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia. The frequency of these queries predictably intensifies each time the experiment is mentioned by the popular press, often in a science fiction book.

The genesis of the Philadelphia Experiment myth dates back to 1955 with the publication of <u>The Case for UFO's</u> by the late Morris K. Jessup.

Some time after the publication of the book, Jessup received correspondence from a Carlos Miguel Allende, who gave his address as R.D. #1, Box 223, New Kensington, PA. In his correspondence Allende commented on Jessup's book and gave details of an alleged secret naval experiment conducted by the Navy in Philadelphia in 1943. During the experiment, according to Allende, a ship was rendered invisible and teleported to and from Norfolk in a few minutes, with some terrible aftereffects for crew members. Supposedly, this incredible feat was accomplished by applying Einstein's "unified field" theory. Allende claimed that he had witnessed the experiment from another ship and that the incident was reported in a Philadelphia newspaper. The identity of the newspaper has never been established. Similarly, the identity of Allende is unknown, and no information exists on his present address.

In 1956 a copy of Jessup's book was mailed anonymously to ONR. The pages of the book were interspersed with hand written comments which alleged a knowledge of UFO's, their means of motion, the culture and ethos of the beings occupying these UFO's, described in pseudo-scientific and incoherent terms.

Two officers, then assigned to ONR, took a personal interest in the book and showed it to Jessup. Jessup concluded that the writer of the comments on his book was the same person who had written him about the Philadelphia Experiment. These two officers personally had the book retyped and arranged for the reprint, in typewritten form, of 25 copies. The officers and their personal belongings have left CNR many years ago, and ONR does not have a file copy of the annotated book.

REVIEW

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

BY A

PANEL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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Review

of the

University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects

by a

Panel of the National Academy of Sciences

The Panel was appointed in the latter part of October and early November 1968. The charge to the Panel was "to provide an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the (University of Colorado) study as reflected in the (University's) Report." While the Panel largely restricted its review to this charge, it was thought both appropriate and necessary that the Panel become familiar with various scientific points of view as presented in other publications and reports by technically trained persons.

It was not the task of the Panel to conduct its own study of UFOs or to invite advocates, scientifically trained or not, of various points of view to hearings. The task was to study the University's Report and to assess: First, its scope; namely, did the Report, in the opinion of the Panel, cover those topics that a scientific study of UFO phenomena should have embraced? Second, its methodology; namely, did the Report, in the opinion of the Panel, reveal an acceptable scientific methodology and approach to the subject? Third, its findings; namely, were the conclusions and interpretations warranted by the evidence and analyses as presented in the Report and were they reasonable?

In the course of its review the Panel consulted papers on the same subject by technically trained persons (for example, William Markowitz, "The Physics and Metaphysics of Unidentified Flying Objects," Science. 157 (1967), pp. 1274-79. James E. McDonald, "Science, Technology, and UFOs," presented January 26, 1968, at a General Seminar of the United Aircraft Research Laboratories, East Hartford, Connecticut. James E. McDonald, "UFOs - An International Scientific Problem." presented March 12, 1968, at the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute Astronautics Symposium, Montreal, Canada. James E. McDonald, "Statement on International Scientific Aspects of the Problems of Unidentified Flying Objects," sent to the United Nations on June 7, 1967. Donald H. Menzel, Flying Saucers, Harvard University Press (Cambridge, 1952). Donald H. Menzel and Lyle G. Boyd, The World of Flying Saucers, Doubleday (New York, 1963). Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14-18, 1953. Special Report of the USAF Scientific Advisory Board ad hoc Committee to Review Project "Blue Book," March, 1966. Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects, Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninetieth Congress, Second Session, July 29, 1968).

The Panel began its review immediately after the Report became available on November 15, 1968, by an initial reading of the Report by each member of the Panel during a two-week period. The Panel convened on December 2 for a discussion of members' initial assessments, for consideration of the Panel's charge (scope, methodology, and findings in the Report), and for delineation of further steps in its review. The latter included the study of other documents presenting views and findings of technically trained persons (e.g., the documents cited above), further examination of the Report's summary and findings, and further directed study of specialized chapters of the Report by appropriate members of the Panel. Extensive discussion, both by correspondence and by telephone, occurred during this period. The Panel met again on January 6, 1969, to conclude its deliberations and to prepare its findings, which are presented below.

I. SCOPE

The study by the University of Colorado commenced in October 1966 and continued for about two years. Case studies of 59 reports of UFOs are presented in detail, with 68 plates; of these, ten reports predated the project, but were so well documented that they were included. A chapter is devoted to UFOs in history, one to UFO study programs in foreign countries, and one to UFOs reported in the 20 years preceding the study. Ten chapters are devoted to perceptual problems, processes of perception and reporting, psychological aspects of UFO reports, optics, radar, sonic boom, atmospheric electricity and plasma interpretations, balloons, instrumentation for UFO searches, and statistical analyses. (Twenty-four appendixes add detailed technical background to the study. Volume 4 concludes with an index of 27 pages.)

In our opinion the scope of the study was adequate to its purpose: a scientific study of UFO phenomena.

II. METHODOLOGY

As a rule, field trips were made to investigate UFO reports only if they were less than a year old. The Report states that nearly all UFO sighting are of short duration, seldom last an hour and usually for a few minutes. Thus most investigations consisted of interviews with persons who made reports. Three teams, usually consisting of two persons each (a physical scientist and a psychologist, were employed in field investigations where telephonic communication with UFO-sighting individuals gave hope of gaining added information. The aim was to get a team to the site as quickly as possible after a reported sighting. (It was found that nearly all cases could be classified in such categories as pranks, hoaxes, naive interpretations, and various types of misinterpretations A few events, which did not fit these categories, are left unexplained.)

Materials and conditions amenable to laboratory approaches were investigated — e.g., alleged UFO parts by chemical analysis, automobile ignition failure by simulation studies, and UFO photography by photogrammetric analyses. (Of 35 photographic cases investigated, nine are said to give evidence of probable fabrication, seven are classified as natural

or man-made phenomena, twelve provided insufficient data for analysis, and seven were considered to be possible fabrications; none proved to be "real objects with high strangeness.")

Technically trained personnel were utilized by the University. The University group included a sub-group on field investigations of UFO reports; their narration and interpretations of cases are reasonable and adequate. Leading groups were engaged under contract for specialized work -- e.g., Stanford Research Institute on radar anomalies and a subsidiary of the Raytheon Corporation for photogrammetric analyses. Divergent views of those few scientists who have looked into UFOs were taken into account. The history of the subject was also surveyed, including the experiences in some other nations. Finally, extensive use was made of many specialists in various public and private laboratories.

The Report makes clear that with the best means at our disposal, positive correlation of all UFO reports with identifiable, known phenomena is not possible. No study, past, current or future, can provide the basis for stating categorically that a familiar phenomenon will necessarily be linkable to every sighting. The Report is free of dogmatism on this matter. It is also clear, as one goes through the descriptions of UFO sightings, whether in the Report or in other literature, that while some incidents have no positive identification with familiar phenomena, they also have no positive identification with extraterrestrial visitors or artifacts.

We think the methodology and approach were well chosen, in accordance with accepted standards of scientific investigation.

III. FINDINGS

The study concludes (a) that about 90 percent of all UFO reports prove to be quite plausibly related to ordinary phenomena, (b) that little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and (c) that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby. At the same time it is emphasized in the Report that (c) is an opinion based on evidence now available.

The Report's findings and evaluations -- essentially eight in number, presented in its first section -- are concerned with official secrecy on UFOs, UFOs as a possible defense hazard, the future governmental handling of UFO-sighting reports, and five of them relate to the question of what if any further investigation of UFOs appear warranted in the light of the study. We paraphrase and summarize these findings and evaluations below, appending our comments.

1. On secrecy. Is the subject "shrouded in official secrecy"? The study found no basis for this contention.

We accept this finding of the study.

2. On defense. (a) Is there evidence that UFO sightings may represent a defense hazard? No such evidence came to light in the study. This, however, was not an objective of the study and was properly construed as a Department of Defense matter. (b) The Report states: "The history of the past 21 years has repeatedly led Air Force officers to the conclusion that none of the things seen, or thought to have been seen, which pass by the name of UFO reports, constituted any hazard or threat to national security."

We concur with the position described in (a). As to (b), we found no evidence in the Report or other literature to contradict the quoted statement.

3. On future UFO sightings. "The question remains as to what, if anything, the federal government should do about the UFO reports it receives from the general public?" The Report found no basis for activity related to such sighting reports "in the expectation that they are going to contribute to the advance of science," but the Department of Defense should handle these in its normal surveillance operations without need for such special units as Project Blue Book.

We concur in this recommendation.

4-8. On further investigation. (4) should the federal government "set up a major new agency, as some have suggested for the scientific study of UFOs"? The study found no basis for recommendation of this kind. (5) Would further extensive study of UFO sightings contribute to science? "Our general conclusion is that nothing has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge. The Report then notes that specific research topics may warrant consideration: (6) "There are important areas of atmospheric optics, including radio wave propagation, and of atmospheric electricity in which present knowledge is quite incomplete. These topics come to our attention in connection with the interpretation of some UFO reports, but they are also of fundamental scientific interest, and they are relevant to practical problems related to the improvement of safety of military and civilian flying. Research efforts are being carried out in these areas by the Department of Defense, the Environmental Science Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and by universities and nonprofit research organizations such as the National Center for Atmospheric Research, whose work is sponsored by the National Science Foundation."

The Report also observes (7) that UFO reports and beliefs are also of interest to "the social scientist and the communications specialist." In these areas particularly — i.e., (6) and (7) — the study suggests (8) that "scientists with adequate training and credentials who do come up with a clearly defined, specific proposal" should be supported, implying that normal competitive procedures and assessments of proposals should be followed here as is customary.

We concur with these evaluations and recommendations.

IV. PANEL CONCLUSION

The range of topics in the Report is extensive and its various chapters, dealing with many aspects of the subject, should prove of value to scholars in many fields. Its analyses and findings are pertinent and useful in any future assessment of activity in this field. We concur in the recommendation suggesting that no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades.

We are unanimous in the opinion that this has been a very creditable effort to apply objectively the relevant techniques of science to the solution of the UFO problem. The Report recognizes that there remain UFO sightings that are not easily explained. The Report does suggest, however, so many reasonable and possible directions in which an explanation may eventually be found, that there seems to be no reason to attribute them to an extraterrestrial source without evidence that is much more convincing. The Report also shows how difficult it is to apply scientific methods to the occasional transient sightings with any chance of success. While further study of particular aspects of the topic (e.g., atmospheric phenomena) may be useful, a study of UFOs in general is not a promising way to expand scientific understanding of the phenomena. On the basis of present knowledge the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings.

-- Gerald M. Clemence, chairman; H. R. Crane, David M. Dennison, Wallace O. Fenn, H. Keffer Hartline, E. R. Hilgard, Mark Kec, Francis W. Reschelderier, William W. Rubey, C. D. Shane, Oswald G. Villar, Jr.

Attachments:

-List of Panel Members

MEMBERS OF THE REVIEW PANEL

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UFO FACT SHEET

The Air Force investigation of UFO's began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953, it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969 we investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

The following is a statistical listing of reported UFO sightings during the Air Force investigation:

TOTAL UFO SIGHTINGS, 1947 - 1969

		•
YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED
1947	122	12
1948	156	7
1949	. 186	22
1950	210	27
1951	169	22
1952	1,501	303
1953	509	42
1954	487	46
1955	545	24
1956	670	14
1957	1,006	14
1958	627	10
1959	390	12
1960	557	14
1961	591	13
1962	474	15
1963	399	14
1964	562	19
1965	887	16
1966	1,112	32
1967	937	19
1968	375	3
1969	146	19 3 · 1
		
TOTAL	12,618	701

Of these total sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun and the moon), weather conditions and hoaxes. As indicated only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969 the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, they decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision. If, however, firm evidence is found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency will be directed to undertake the effort.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations (Edition 8, Vol I, pp. 432-3). Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

For further reference material, two documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151: Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465 p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541.

TOTAL UFO (OBJECT) SIGHTINGS

(Compiled 17 Jan 66)

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED	SOURCE
1947	122	12	Case Files
1948	156	7	Case Files
1949	186	22	Blue Book, page 108
1950	210	27	Case Files
1951	169	22	Case Files
1952	1,501	303	Blue Book, page 108
1953	509	42	Case Files
1954	487	46	Case Files
1955	545	24	Case Files
1956	670	14	Case Files
1957	1,006	14	Case Files
1958	627	10	Case Files
1959	390	12	Case Files
1960	557	14	Case Files
1961	591	13	Case Files
1962	474	15	Case Files
1963	399	14	Case Files
1964	562	19	Case Files
1965	886	16	Case Files
	$\overline{10,147}$	646	

STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1953-1964

TOTAL CASES BY CATEGORY											(Co	mpiled	1 Nov 65)
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	TOTAL
Astronomical	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167
Aircraft	73	80	124	148	218	106	63	66	77	68	73	71	1167
Balloon	78	63	102	93	114	58	31	22	37	19	28	20	665
Insufficient Data	79	103	95	132	191	111	65	105	115	94	59	99	1248
Other	62	58	65	61	120	93	75	94	77	65	58	88	916
Satellite	0	0	Õ	Ö		18	0	21	59	77	82	142	417
Unidentified	42	46	24	14	14	10	12	14	13	15	14	19	237
TOTAL	509	487	545	670	1006	827	390	557	591	474	399	562	6817
ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS						•							
Meteors	70	92	79	88	179	168	100	187	119	95	57	61	1295
Stars and Planets	101	44	52	131	144	58	40	45	78	36	23	55	805
Other		1	4	3	18	7	4	3	6	5	5	_7	67
TOTAL	175	137	135	222	आ	231	ास	235	203	136	-85	123	2167
OTHER CASES Hoaxes, Hallucinations,													
Unreliable Reports and									4.	••	16	34	226
Psychological Causes	15	8	18	16	37	29	14	13	17	11	13	7	83
Missiles and Rockets	2	1	1	3	:	6	14	12	13	9	13	2	54
Reflections	4	6	4	3	:	7	11	9	3	3	3	7	59
Flares and Fireworks	1	4	6	6		3	5	7	•	3	. 3	2	37
Mirages and Inversions	3	2	4	1	12	2	•	3		3	2	6	81
Search and Groundlights	9	6	14	9	12		5	9	1	3	5	ő	47
Clouds and Contrails	6	3	2	1	-	3	1	•	3	3	2	ĭ	27
Chaff	0	2	0	1	2		0	3	3	2	. 2	•	34
Birds	4	7	2	6	1	3	٠	3	6	ō	•	2	87
Radar Analysis	15	7	1	8	27 1	7	-	2	Ÿ	2	3	â	40
Photo Analysis	1	1	2	•	5	10	•	7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	15		Ä	70
Physical Specimens	1	8	5	3	9		ō	6	•	3	ĭ	3	23
Satellite Decay	0	0	0	0		1	3	3	3	2	- 1	6	48
Other TOTAL	$\frac{1}{62}$	- 7 58	65	61	120	93	75	व	7	65	53	88	916

STATISTICS FOR 1965

(Compiled 18 Jan 1985)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	אטע	<u>JUL</u>	AUG	SEP	<u>oct</u>	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
ASTRONOMICAL AIRCRAFT BALLOON INSUFFICIENT DATA OTHER SATELLITE UNIDENTIFIED PENDING TOTAL	10 11 3 5 11 4 1	8 8 2 4 8 5 0	11 14 1 2 7 5 2 1 43	4 11 3 4 8 5 1 0	2 14 0 4 5 15 1 0	10 7 3 2 6 5 0	27 32 7 16 9 42 2 0	62 61 6 24 42 41 4 2 262	30 20 2 15 · 7 24 4 2	27 13 7 5 9 3 0 6	22 14 0 3 11 0 1 4 55	12 5 2 1 3 3 0 2 28	245 210 36 85 126 152 16 17 887
ASTRONOMICAL CASES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	<u>101</u>	AUG	<u>SEP</u>	<u>0CT</u>	<u>000</u>	DEC	TOTAL
Meteors Stars and Planets Other TOTAL	5 3 <u>1</u> a 10	6 1 1b 8	8 3 0 11	2 2 0 4	2 0 0 2	4 5 1c 10	14 10 3d 27	25 55 1e 82	13 16 12 30	6 20 1f 27	9 13 0 22	5 7 0 12	101 135 9 245

(a) Solar Image (b) Moon (c) Sun (d) Reflected Moonlight, Parhelia, Moon (e) Reflected Moonlight (f) Comet Ekeya-Seki

OTHER CATEGORY

	<u>Jan</u>	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	<u>oct</u>	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Hoaxes, Hallucinations,													
Unreliable Reports and					•			12	1	3	٥	0	34
Psychological Causes	5	3	•	1			•	**	i	ĭ	3	1	10
Missiles and Rockets					•	•	1	2	i	ĭ	i		7
Reflections					•	•	i	ī	•	•	i		4
Flares and Fireworks					•		,	3					5
Mirages and Inversions	2	,	o	1	0	0	ī	ž	0	0	2	0	9
Search and Ground Lights	. 1	•	•	•	•	•	_	1	1				3
Clouds and Contrails	•							•				1	1
Chaff		2		2				3	1	1	1		11
Birds	•	le		•				lr	lw				3
Physical Specimens		••		10		1g		3gmn		1 m	•		6
Radar Analysis Photo Analysis			2d1		14	11	2kj	5x	1 j				12
Satellite Decay	0	1	1	t	0	ı	٥	2	0	1	0	1	8
Miscellaneous	2ab	٠.	_	211		14		4 sbbb	_	<u>1</u> h	3tra	_	_13
TOTAL	11	8	7	8	5	6	3	. 42	7	9	11	3	126

⁽a) Tracer Bullets (b) Misinterpretation of Conventional Objects (c) Metal Ball (d) Developer Smear (e) Anomalous Propagation (f) Kites (g) Electronic Counter Measures (h) Debris in Wind (j) No Image on Film (k) Poor Photo Process (l) Free Falling Object (m) False Targets (n) Weather Returns (p) Emulsion Flaws (r) Plastic Bags (s) Man on Ground (t) Lightning (u) Chemical Trails from Research Rocket (v) Missile Launch Activity (w) Gourd

FIREBALL REPORT

Persons observing a fireball or meteor should report the information to the American Meteor Society. The information desired is contained below.

A very brilliant meteor or fireball is reported to have passed in your vicinity on . . . at the hour of Will you please answer as fully as possible the following questions, which are asked on behalf of the American Meteor Society in order that permanent records of such phenomena may be obtained. When these reports are published each contributor whose report is fairly complete will be mentioned, if

possible, and due credit given. It is only by the help of those who can give personal information that data can be secured for the computation of the orbits of meteors. These data are of great scientific value and all reasonable efforts should be made to obtain them. You will be unable probably to answer all questions below, but answer those you can, as they may be of the greatest importance.

AMALGAMATED FLYING SAUCER CLUBS OF AMERICA (Phonomona) (AFSCA) P.O. 80x 84 Phone: (213) 885-0438 Northridge, CA 91324 Gabriel Green, Pres. Founded: 1959. Members: 5000. Local Grauss: 110. "World-wide research organization with members in all 50 states and in 23 foreign countries to inform the general public about the reality of flying saucers (extraterrestrial spacecraft piloted by advanced men and women from other planets and star systems) and of their plan for imparting their advanced knowledge to the people of the Earth in order to resolve present world problems." AFSCA serves as a source of "contactee-oriented" flying saucer information, including books, photographs, contactee reports, and space tabes ("tape recorded messages from space people"). Local units hold public meetings to promote knowledge of the saucer subject and serve as sources for information and literature in their areas.

INTERNATIONAL FORTEAN ORGANIZATION (Phonouses) (INFO) P.O. Box 367 Phone: (703) 920-7120 Arlington, VA 22210 Paul J. Willia, Dir. Founded: 1965. Members: 1500. Scientists, scholars, and laymen concerned with new and unusual scientific discoveries, philosophic problems pertaining to the criteria of scientific validity, and theories of knowledge. Maintains library of 5000 volumes in the physical, biological, and psychological sciences. Named after Charles Hoy Fort (1874-1932), an American journalist who was interested in researching and documenting unusual and unexplained natural phenomena.

Patticanous: (1) Fortean Times, bimonthly; (2) The info Journal, bimonthly; (3)

Publications: Flying Saucers international, quarterly.

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA (NICAP)

Occasional Papers, Separator: Fortean Society, Convention/ Meeting: annual,

535 University Blvd. W., Suite 23 Phone: (301) 949-1267 nsington, MD 20795 John L. Acuff, Pres. rounded: 1956. Members: 4000. Staff: 5. Persons interested in aerial phenomena. particularly unidentified flying objects (UFOs); panel of advisers includes scientists, engineers, aviation experts, clergymen, retired military officers, and professors. To gather, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate reliable information on aerial phenomena. Promotes scientific investigation. Field investigations carried out by technically oriented subcommittees (35 U.S.). Provides bibliographic and source materials to students, exchange data to scientific societies and individual scientists, and semi-technical reports to scientists, Congress, and the press. Maintains large library on aerial phenomena, aviation, astronomy, and collection of magazine articles, newspaper clippings, letters, and other documents. Sponsors a lecture program and an exhibit, involved with a computer study. Project ACCESS. Publications: The U.F.O. Investigator, monthly; also publishes UFO Evidence; UFO Wave of 1947; Strange Effects from UFOs. Board of governors meets quarterly.

+4648+

SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

(Phenomena) (SAUCERS) P.O. Box 2228 Clarksburg, WV 26301

Phone: (304) 269-2719 Gray Barker, Exec. Officer Founded: 1954. Members: 6000. Staff: 3. Persons interested in UFO's funidentified

flying objects, popularly called flying saucers). Sponsors monthly lectures in New York City and speeches to colleges and other institutions throughout the United States. Conducts research. Maintains library of several thousand UFO books and periodicals. Publications: Newsletter, irregular. Takes part in annual convention known as the Congress of Scientific Utologists. Convented/ Meeting:

+4549+

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CENTER FOR SHORT LIVED PHENOMENA

185 Alewife Brook Pky. Phone: (617) 868-4793 Cambridge, MA 02138 Robert Citron, Dir. Founded: 1968. Funded by Smithsonian Institution. Serves as a clearing house

for receipt and dissemination of information concerning rare or infrequent natural events which might go unobserved or uninvestigated, such as remote namic eruptions, birth of new islands, fall of meteorites and large fireballs,

. sudden changes in biological and ecological systems. Observers all over the world including news media, private citizens, individual scientists, and scientific observatories report on any such short-lived events. Rapid team mobilization will enable research teams, with instruments and equipment, to get into evem areas in as short a time as possible to collect data that might otherwise be lost to science, Publications: (1) Event Information Reports, gaily; (2) Event Notification Reports, daily; (3) Annual Report; (4) Event Reports. iffequiar.

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SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED (FIGURE A) (SITU) R.D. One Phone: (201) 496-4366 Columbia, NJ 07832 Albena Zwerver, Exec.Sec. Femded: 1965. Members: 1250. An organization "for the acquisition. investigation and dissemination of information on reports of all tangible items in the fields of chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology and anthropology, that are not readily explained." Encourages field work and on-the-spot investigation by offening advice, helping to raise funds and arranging contacts for members who are planning field trips and expeditions. Field work and research are reviewed by a panel of twenty scientists. Disseminates information on findings through its quarterly journal, papers and reports. Current investigations conducted by Society members include such areas as ancient Egyptian television, ringing rocks, entombed toads and politergeist manifestations. The Society maintains information files of original material, a map collection and a specialized library. Committees: Activities: Library. Publications: (1) Pursuit, quarterly; (2) Annual Report: also publishes occasional papers and special reports.

UFO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL CENTER (Plansman) (UFOIRC)

P.O. Box 57 Riderwood, MD 21139

Phone: (301) 435-0705 Thomas M. Olsen, Pres.

Founded: 1966. To collect, analyze, publish and disseminate information on reports of unidentified flying objects. Publications: Reference for Outstanding UFO Sighting Reports, irregular.

+ 4644 +

AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (APRO)

3910 E. Kleindale Rd. Phone: (602) 793-1825 Coral E. Lorenzen, Sec.-Treas. Tucson, AZ 85712 Femilie: 1952, Members: 3000, Staff: 5, To conduct investigations and research into the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) and to find a scientifically acceptable solution to this phenomenon. Has special representatives in over 50 countries. Uses services of over thirty staff consultants in fields ranging from biochemistry to astronomy. Maintains COMCAT, computer catalog of all available UFO reports. Publications: Bulletin, monthly.

PROJECT

BLUE

1 FEBRUARY 1966

PROJECT BLUE BOOK

The United States Air Force has the responsibility under the Department of Defense for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The name of this program, which has been in operation since 1948, is Project Blue Book. It has been identified in the past as Project Sign and Project Grudge.

Air Force interest in unidentified flying objects is related directly to the Air Force responsibility for the air defense of the United States. Procedures for conducting this program are established by Air Force Regulation 200-2.

The objectives of Project Blue Book are two-fold: first, to determine whether UFOs pose a threat to the security of the United States; and, second, to determine whether UFOs exhibit any unique scientific information or advanced technology which could contribute to scientific or technical research. In the course of accomplishing these objectives, Project Blue Book strives to identify and explain all UFO sightings reported to the Air Force.

HOW THE PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED

The program is conducted in three phases. The first phase includes receipt of UFO reports and initial investigation of the reports. The Air Force base nearest the location of a reported sighting is charged with the responsibility of investigating the sighting and forwarding the information to the Project Blue Book Office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

If the initial investigation does not reveal a positive identification or explanation, a second phase of more intensive analysis is conducted by the Project Blue Book Office. Each case is objectively and scientifically analyzed, and, if necessary, all of the scientific facilities available to the Air Force can be used to assist in arriving at an identification or explanation. All personnel associated with the investigation, analysis, and evaluation efforts of the project view each report with a scientific approach and an open mind.

The third phase of the program is dissemination of information concerning UFO sightings, evaluations, and statistics. This is accomplished by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information.

The Air Force defines an unidentified flying object as any aerial object which the observer is unable to identify.

Reports of unfamiliar objects in the sky are submitted to the Air Force from many sources. These sources include military and civilian pilots, weather observers, amateur astronomers, business and professional men and women, and housewives, etc.

Frequently such objects as missiles, balloons, birds, kites, searchlights, aircraft navigation and anticollision beacons, jet engine exhaust, condensation trails, astronomical bodies and meteorological phenomena are mistakenly reported as unidentified flying objects.

C

The Air Force groups its evaluations of UFO reports under three general headings: (1) identified, (2) insufficient data, and (3) unidentified.

Identified reports are those for which sufficient specific information has been accumulated and evaluated to permit a positive identification or explanation of the object.

Reports categorized as <u>Insufficient Data</u> are those for which one or more elements of information essential for evaluation are missing. Some examples are the omission of the duration of the sighting, date, time, location, position in the sky, weather conditions, and the manner of appearance or disappearance. If an element is missing and there is an indication that the sighting may be of a security, scientific, technical, or public interest value, the Project Blue Book Office conducts an additional investigation and every attempt is made to obtain the information necessary for identification. However, in some instances, essential information cannot be obtained, and no further action can be taken.

The third and by far the smallest group of evaluations is categorized as <u>Unidentified</u>. A sighting is considered unidentified when a report apparently contains all pertinent data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis concerning the cause or explanation of the report but the description of the object or its motion cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomena.

TYPES OF UFO IDENTIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

There are various types of UFO sightings. Most common are reports of astronomical sightings, which include bright stars, planets, comets, fireballs, meteors, auroral streamers, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, moving clouds, or other obscurations or umusual conditions, the planets, including Venus, Jupiter, and Mars have been reported as unidentified flying objects. Stellar mirages are also a source of reports.

Satellites are another major source of UFO reports. An increase in satellites reported as UFOs has come about because of two factors. The first is the increase of interest on the part of the public; the second is the increasing number of satellites in the skies. Positive knowledge of the location of all satellites at all times enables rapid identification of satellite sightings. Keeping track of man-made objects in orbit about the earth is the responsibility of the North American Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. This sophisticated electronic system gathers complex space traffic data instantly from tracking stations all over the world.

Other space surveillance activities include the use of ballistic tracking and large telescopic cameras. ECHO schedules are prepared by the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Maryland, and schedules of the South/North equator crossings are prepared by the Smithsonian Institution at Cambridge, Massachusetts. From the data produced by these agencies, satellites mistakenly reported as UFOs can be quickly identified. Some of these are visible to the naked eye.

Aircraft account for another major source of UFO reports, particularly during adverse weather conditions. When observed at high altitudes and at some distance, aircraft can have appearances ranging from disc to rocket shapes due to the reflection of the sun on their bright surfaces. Vapor or condensation trails from jet aircraft will sometimes appear to glow fiery red or orange when reflecting sunlight. Afterburners from jet aircraft are often reported as UFOs since they can be seen from great distances when the aircraft cannot be seen.

The Project Blue Book Office has direct contact with all elements of the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Agency civil air control centers. All aerial refueling operations and special training flights can be checked immediately. Air traffic of commercial airlines and flights of military aircraft are checked with the nearest control center, enabling an immediate evaluation of aircraft mistakenly reported as UFOs. However, since many local flights are not carried, these flights are probable causes of some reports.

Balloons continue to be reported as UFOs. Several thousand balloons are released each day from military and civilian airports, weather stations, and research activities. There are several types of balloons - weather balloons, rawinsondes, radiosondes, and the large research balloons which have diameters up to 300 feet. At night, balloons carry running lights which cause an unusual appearance when observed. Reflection of the sun on balloons at dawn and sunset sometimes produce strange effects. This usually occurs when the balloon, because of its altitudes, is exposed to the sun. Large balloons can move at speeds of over 100 miles per hour when moving in high altitude jet windstreams. These balloons sometimes appear to be flattened on top. At other times, they appear to be saucershaped and to have lights mounted inside the bag itself due to the sun's rays reflecting through the material of the balloon. The Balloon Control Center at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, maintains a plot on all Military Upper Air Research Balloons.

Another category of UFO evaluations labeled Other includes missiles, reflections, mirages, searchlights, birds, kites, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, fireworks, and flares.

Aircraft, satellites, balloons, and the like should NOT be reported since they do not fall within the definition of an unidentified flying object.

CONCLUSIONS

To date, the firm conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no unidentified flying object reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as unidentified represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as unidentified are extraterrestrial vehicles.

The Air Force will continue to investigate all reports of unusual aerial phenomena over the United States. The services of qualified scientists and technicians will continue to be used to investigate and analyze these reports, and periodic reports on the subject will be made.

The former Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Carl Vinson, recently commented on the conduct of the UFO program by the Air Force and stated that Congressional hearings on this subject are unnecessary.

The Air Force does not deny the possibility that some form of life may exist on other planets in the universe. However, to date, the Air Force has neither received nor discovered any evidence which proves the existence and intra-space mobility of extraterrestrial life. The Air Force continues to extend an open invitation to anyone who feels that he possesses any evidence of extraterrestrial vehicles operating within the earth's near space envelope to submit his evidence for analysis. Initial contact for this purpose is through the following address:

PROJECT BLUE BOOK INFORMATION OFFICE SAFOI WASHINGTON, D C 20330

Anyone observing what he considers to be an unidentified flying object should report it to the nearest Air Force Base. Persons submitting a UFO report to the Air Force are free to discuss any aspect of the report with anyone. The Air Force does not seek to limit discussion on such reports and does not withhold or censor any information pertaining to this unclassified program.

NON AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS

The following items are for internal use only and are not available for distribution to the public. These concern internal management and procedures for forwarding UFO reports to the appropriate agency:

- 1. Air Force Regulation 200-2
- 2. JANAP 146

The Air Force has no films, photographs, maps, charts, or graphs of unidentified flying objects. Photographs that have been submitted for evaluation in conjunction with UFO reports have been determined to be a misinterpretation of natural or conventional objects. These objects have a positive identification.

The Air Force no longer possesses, and thus does not have for distribution, outdated reports on Project Sign, Project Grudge, Blue Book Special Report No. 14, and outdated Project Blue Book press releases. Non-military UFO publications should be requested from the publisher, not the Air Force.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL

Books listed below deal with facts and theories about our solar universe, the sun, planets, comets, meteorites, the universe, stars, constellations and galaxies; telescopes, the computation of time as it relates to astronomy, star maps and charts, and the history of astronomy.

SKY & TELESCOPE, by Sky Publishing Corporation, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Monthly Magazine, 60 cents per copy.

WEATHER ELEMENTS, by BLAIR, published Prentice Hall. Has an excellent chapter on often misidentified weather phenomena.

PLANETS, STARS, AND SPACE, by CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH M. & NICHOLSON, THOMAS D. An illustrated, non-technical explanation of the earth, planets, stars, and the universe. Prepared in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History.

JUNIOR SCIENCE BOOK OF STARS, by CROSBY, PHOEBE. An easy-to-read, exciting story of what scientists know about the stars, planets, the moon, and the MILKY WAY.

CHALLENGE OF THE UNIVERSE, by HYNEK, J. ALLEN & ANDERSON, NORMAN. Discusses the nature of the universe; astronomy and cosmology, published by Scholastic Press.

THE STORY OF THE STARS, by MALONEY, TERRY. An introduction to the universe; our solar system, our galaxy, and other galaxies. Many interesting illustrated analogies help build concepts of size and distance. Includes references to the Van Allen radiation belts and zodiacal light observation of 1960.

THE WORLD OF FLYING SAUCERS, by MENZEL & BOYD. A scientific examination of the classic UFO reports.

THE MOON, METEORITES, AND COMETS, Dtd 1963, by MIDDLEHURST & KUIPER. Continuous analysis of Soviet moon photos. Chapter on Siberian meteorite and photos or comets computation of various comet orbital photos.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR IN THE OPEN AIR, by MINNAERT, Dover Publications. This is an excellent paperback written in understandable lay language.

METEORS, by OLIVIER. Standard text by foremost authority on meteors.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF MARS, 1905-1961, by SLIPHER, E. C., published by Lowell Observatory.

ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON, by VALLE, JACQUES.

FIRST MAN TO THE MOON, by VON BRAUN, WERNHER.





United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330

INFORMATION OF UPOS

Thank you for your request for information on the Air Force's investigation of unidentified flying objects, or UFO's.

The Air Force investigation of UFO's began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953, it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969 we investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

Of these sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections, and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun, and the moon), weather conditions, and hoaxes. As indicated, only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book. The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and experience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Record Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, NASA decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision. If, however, firm evidence is found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency will be directed to undertake the effort.

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ļ	UFO,	SIGHTIN	igs by year
ļ	YEAR	TOTAL	UNIDENTIFIED
1	1947	112	12
ŀ	1948	156	7
i	1949	186	22
i	1950	210	27 i
i	1951	169	22
i	1952	1501	303
i	1953	509	42
ĺ	1954	487	46
1	1955	545	24
1	1956	670	14
1	1957	1006	14
1	1958	627	10
1	1959	390	12
1	1960	557	14
	1961	591	13
•	1962	474	15
ļ	1963	399	14
1	1964	562	19
!	1965	887 1112	16 32
	1966 1967	937	32 19
1	1968	375	3
ı	1969	146	i
ï	1303	T40	-
i	TOTAL	: 12,61	8 701
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There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations. Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

For further reference material, two documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

AERIAL PHENOMENA STUDY ORGANIZATIONS

SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE VEHTPLAINED
Box 265 Phone: (201)842-5299 Little 311var. #J 07739

Organized "for the acquicition, invastigation and dissemination of information on reports of all tangible items in the fields of shootstry, estronomy, goology, biology are anthropology, that era out readily asplatmed." Excourages field work and on-the-spet invastigation by offering odvice and orranging contexts for sembers who are planning field trips and aspeditions. Field work and research are reviewed by a passel of 15 secisations. Disseminate information on findings through its quarterly journal. Society members been surrantly invastigated Los Essentips eractures in Berth America. UTO's, Bigfoot. Bermude Triangle, sattle sutilations, ghost and solisarguist manifestations. The Society maintains information files of original anterial, a map collection and expenialized library.

PROJECT STABLICET INTERESTICEAL

Phone: (512)458-2031

7.0. Bez 5310 Austis, TZ 78763

To gather and discoulents o bread range of instrumented UTO hard data to the consmitte community. Utilizes magnetoseters, a gravineter, spectroseter, redar, laser-telessopo-vides system and other sinctrumic and aptional systems for reserving physical sifeste, cytical images and leasting of UTOs. Upon a UTO eighting, the ARGUS system (Automated Ring-up on Gooleasted UTO sightings), one under development, will begin "UTOs-creat sharing," an estimated telephoning of all volunteers (lephon, engineers, scientiste), using covered linus circultaneously, on they may lecent the UTO, sequire photos, notes and data. Mainteins a specially equipped mobile laboratory unit.

MULANUTED PLTING SAGERS CLUBS OF MODICA (711)365-1111 P.O. Buz 39 Tuess Valley, CA 92284

everificide research organization with members in all 50 states and in 2) farsign countries to inform the general public about the reality of flying squeeze (extraterrestric) spacecraft piloted by advanced nee and women from other planets and extra expetence and of their plan for imparting their advanced thoulades to the people of the Earth is order to receive present world problem. Affice serves as a course of feathacton-oriented flying squeez information, including soons, pastegraphs, "contacton" reports, and opens tapes ("tape recorded messages from opens people").

EATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON UNIDENTIFIED PLTING OBJECTS 7970 Woodshe Avs., Suite 207 Phone: (213)781-7704 Van Huys, CA 91402

Individuals interested to leventigating "the truth concerning SPOs and esseciated pashocoms." Probes SPO reports and related findings to governmental agencies and the general public vie the grees, radio, television and seventators. Bolds seminars; produces and distributes books and apparttes. Bestows everds. Maletoian library of 1700 valuess.

BATTOWAL INVESTIGATIONS CONSTITUTE ON UNIDERTIFIED FLITSC CRIECTS 7970 Woodman Ava., Suite 207 Phone: (213)781-770% Ten Huys, CA 91402

Individuals interested in investigating "the truth concerning OFOs and asseminted phonosome." Probes OFO reports and relates findings to governmental agencies and the general public via the processario, television and newsletters. Notes comments produces and distributes because and described swards. Maletains library of 1700 volumes.

SPACE AND STEEDILISED CHRESTIAL STATES BESILISES SOCIETY
P.O. Box 2224 Phones (304)269-2719 7.0. Box 2224 Clarksaurg, W7 26301

Persons interested in UTOs funisentified flying abjects, popularly salled flying assers). Spensors monthly lectures in Sew Teru City and specases to calleges and stars institutions throughout the Dattes States. Consects research. Maintains library of several thousand GTO boose and periodicals.

EATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMUTTES ON ARRIAL PRESCRICA-One Sank St., Suite 307 Celthersburg, ND 20760 Phone: (301)258-9066

Persons interested in serial phemisens, particularly identified flying abjects (070s); penel of advisors includes satentiate, angineers, eviation experts, clergymen, retired cilitary efficars, and professors. To gather, analyse, evaluate, and discomments raisable inferestion on acrial phenomena. Promotes scientific investigation. Provides bibliographic and sources materials to cidents, exchange date to adiantific conjustions and individual acisatists, and conjustable reports to satisficts, Congress and the press. Maintains large library as certail phenomens, evictice, estronomy, and collection of magazine stricles, mesuapaper clippings, latters and ather documents.

GROUTD SAUCER VATCE 13238 S. Seventh Dr. Phoenix, A2 85029

Phone: (602)942-7216

Scientiste, angionere, prefessionale and educated legues interacted le taking scientific settles in resulve the sectoversial elements in UFO reports. Objectivan are: to revide an eccessible outlat for oil internated persons who wish to report any entail phonomene ampericanus without four of ridiculs or under publicity; to "edify a confused settle" with featual press releases, instures, confrances and interviews; to research and swelmet all UFO access to which esicatific criteria can be applied and analyzed with the use of specialized talants and instrumentation; to continue to pursua legal action equinat the federal government with lowestee and Freedom of Information int requests for release of UFO anteriols; to bring forth the verteble hypotheses and theories of UFO origin and the response for their continuing surveillance.

ARTIAL PRESCRIPA RESPANCE CHEATILATION 3910 E. Richeshio 24. Phon Tuesca, AZ 85712 Phone: (602)323-1825

Conducts invactigations and research into the phenomena of unicontified flying objects (UTOs) and in find a scientifically acceptable solution to this phenomena. Has openial representatives in ever 50 countries. Uses carriers of ever 58 staff consultants to fields ranging from blockoutery to actronomy. Nationals computer-eccessed library of ecceptable and publications from all ever the world. Juintly protects public UTO stabilit located to the IDS Genter, Minassepolia, MH.

ISTERBATIONAL POSTEAS ORGASIZATIOS 7317 Saltimors àve. Phoens (301)775-1873 College Park, MD 20746

Scientists, echolors and layers concerned with new and unusual eclentific discavaries, philosophic problems pertaining to the critaris of scientific vehicity and theories of knowledge. Maistaics library of 5000 volumes in the physical, biological codpeyenological ecionoms. Rance ofter Charles Noy fort (1878-1932), on Aperican journalist who was interested in researching and documenting unusual and unsephalocal natural phenomena.

TESTICIA 56 Brookwood Raad Stenhope, NJ 07878

Pages (201)387-1816

Scientists, angineers, technicises, and interested individuals. Established to investigate end conduct research lets unexplained exisetific phonouna. Trains sensors in investigative tembelquees supplies eposters to universities and organization. The groups mans in the Latic word for 'investigate,' which in itself, manes 'footpriet.' Joonsers charitatis program. Maintains library and biographical organizations; compiles statistics.

DESCRIPTION SETTING CENTER 9652 H. 31et Ave., G7 Phoosis, A2 85021

Passa: (602)997-1523

To sollect, ensigns, publish and dissensate information on reports of unidentified flying abjects. Conciles statistics; conducts research programs; maistains library, catieran's and students' services and openers burshu.



Fact Sheet

United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330-1000

87-34

Unidentified Flying Objects

History

The Air Force began investigating UFOs in 1948 under a program called Project Sign. Later the program's name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953 it became known as Project Blue Book. On Dec. 17, 1969, the secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on a number of factors, including reports and studies by the University of Colorado and the National Academy of Sciences, as well as past UFO studies and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and rience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were:

No UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security.

 There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge. There has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Between 1948 and 1969 the Air Force investigated 12,618 reported UFO sightings. Of these, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft; immaterial objects such as lightning, reflections, and other natural phenomena; astronomical objects such as stars, planets, the sun, and the moon; weather conditions; and hoaxes. Only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

More Information Available

All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Reference Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review. A list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena can be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations, available in the reference section of most libraries.



NEWSREEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

WASHINGTON DC = 20301

PLEASEN OTE DATE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 17, 1969

NO. 1077-69 OXford 7-5131 (Info.) OXford 7-3189 (Copies)

AIR FORCE TO TERMINATE PROJECT "BLUE BOOK"

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr., announced today the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

In a memorandum to Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan, Secretary Seamans stated that "the continuation of Project Blue Book cannot be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science," and concluded that the project does not merit future expenditures of resources.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on:

- An evaluation of a report prepared by the University of orado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects."
- A review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences.
 - Past UFO studies.
- Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the past two decades.

Under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon, the University of Colorado completed an 18-month contracted study of UFOs and its report was released to the public in January, 1969. The report concluded that little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced.

The University of Colorado report also states that, "It seems that only so much attention to the subject (UFOs) should be give as the Department of Defense deems to be necessary strictly from a defense point of view....It is our impression that the defense function could be performed within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations without the continuance of a special unit such as ect Blue Book, but this is a question for defense specialists rather a research scientists."

A panel of the National Academy of Sciences made an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the University of

Colorado study. The panel concurred in the University of Colorado's recommendation that "no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades." It concluded by stating that, "On the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings."

Past UFO studies include one conducted by a Scientific Advisory Panel of UFOs in January, 1953 (Robertson Panel); and, a review of Project Blue Book by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Ad Hoc Committee, February-March, 1966 (Dr. Brian O'Brien, Chairman). These studies concluded that no evidence has been found that any of the UFO reports reflect a threat to our national security.

As a result of investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized

"unidentified" represent technological developments or principles and the range of present-day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Project Blue Book records will be retired to the USAF Archives, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Requests for information will continue to be handled by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information (SAFOI), Washington, D.C. 20330.

END

- (1) Give your name and address.
- (2) Where were you when you saw the meteor? (If the town is small please give county as well.)
- (3) Give the date, hour and minute when the meteor appeared; also kind of time used.
- (4) In what direction did it appear (or in what direction was it first seen)? This is not asking in what direction it was going!
- (5) In what direction did it disappear (or in what direction was it last seen)? For questions 4 and 5, simply N, E, S, or W is not accurate enough, unless these were the exact directions. If compass is used, state it; also if magnetic correction has been applied to compass reading.
- (6) At what height did it appear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (7) At what height did it disappear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (8) Did it pass directly overhead (i.e., through the zenith)?
- (9) If not, to which side of the zenith did it go, and how far from it? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (10) Did it appear to reach the horizon? What sort of a horizon have you?
- (11) What angle did the path of the meteor make with the horizon and in which direction was it then going?
- (12) If you are familiar with constellations describe the path of the meteor through the sky with reference to stars.
- (13) Did the meteor appear to explode?
- (14) What was the duration of its flight in seconds?
- (15) Describe the train if one was left. If it lasted long enough to show drift, most carefully tell in what direction train drifted. Give sketch, if possible, showing this with regard to horizon.
- (16) What was the duration of the train in seconds?
- (17) Did you hear any sound? How long after seeing the meteor was it before you heard this sound?

Did you hear an actual explosion? How long after seeing the explosion was it before you heard it?

- (18) Of what color was the meteor?
- (19) What was the size of the meteor? (Compare it with the Moon or with a planet or star.)
- (20) Was more than one body seen before the explosion (if any)?
- (21) What was condition of sky at time?
- (22) Give names and addresses of others who saw the meteor.
- (23) Please mail this reply to

Charles P. Oliver
AMERICAN METEOR SOCIETY
521 N. Wynnewood Ave
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072

NMCC

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

29 October 1975 0605 EST.

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: AFB Penetration

- 1. At 290200 EST AFOC informed NMCC that an unidentified helicopter, possibly two, had been sighted flying low over Loring AFB Maine, in proximity to a weapons storage area.
- 2, An Army National Guard helo was called in to assist in locating the unidentified helo(s).
- 3. NORAD was informed of the incident by SAC, requested and recieved authority from Canadian officials to proceed into Canadian airspace if necessary to locate the intruder.
- 4. At 0404 SAC Command Center informed NMCC that the army helo assisting on the scene had not sighted the unidentified helo(s).
- 5. A similar incident was reported at Loring the evening of 28 October 1975 -

C. D. ROBERTS, JR.
Brigadier General, USMC
Deput, Director for
Operations (NMCC)

Distribution:

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CJCS (5)	CSA .	PA REP
DJS (3)	CNO .	WEST HEM DESK
J-30	CSAF	NWSB
J-31 ·	CMC	NMCC BRIEFER
J-32	CH, WWMCCS OPS & EVAL DIV	
J-32A	DDO (NMCC)	
J-33	ADDO (NMCC)	
J-34	CCOC (NMCC)	•
J-35	DIA REP FOR NMIC	• .
J-38	NSA REP	
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FR PENDIMATION

At approximately 290200 EST Oct 75, AFOC relayed a report from Loring AFD, ME indicating that one unidentified helicopter, possibly two helicopters, had penetrated Loring AFB from Canadian territory with one helicopter landing briefly in proximity to a weapons storage area. Ittempts to locate or identify the intruding helicopters by an Army National Guard helicopter were unsuccessful. Sightings of the unidentified helicopter(s) were limited to security quards. A similar incident with a single helicopter occurred during the early morning of 28 Oct 75. Permission has been granted by Canadian authorities to give pursuit into Canadian airspace if subsequent contact is effected by U.S. helicopters.







DDO UPDATE

AS OF 291300 EST OCT 75

WEST HEM

AFE PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, one unidentified helicopter was sighted 300 to 500 meters from the weapons storage area at Loring AFB, Maine. The helicopter was at an altitude of 150 feet and penetrated Loring AFB. An attempt to contact and identify the intruding helicopter was made by an Army National Guard helo, and was unsuccessful. At 290300 EST the helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area and the Army National Guard helicopter again responded to make contact but was unsuccesful. Loring has coordinated with the Maine State Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and plans to pursue into Canada, if necessary, if there is a reoccurrence. (SOURCE: 42 BW OP LORING AFB 2911402 OCT 75).)



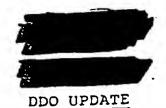
DDO UPDATE

AS OF 292200 EST OCT 75

AFB PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, one unidentified helicopter was sighted 300 to 500 meters from the weapons storage area at Loring AFE, Maine. The helicopter was at an altitude of 150 feet and penetrated Loring AFB. An attempt to contact and identify the intruding helicopter was made by an Army National Guard helo, and was unsuccessful. At 290300 EST the helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area and the Army National Guard helicopter again responded to make contact but was unsuccessful. The CSAF (Ops Div) has requested that the Army NG helo be provided until 300800 EST under the following conditions: To track and identify the intruder; no apprehension to take place; the Canadian Border would not be crossed; and civilian police on board will be for commo with ground units only. The request is under consideration by MG Snifin, DA Director of Operations, DCSOPS. Col Bailey, Mil to Special Asst to SECDEF/DEPSECDEF has been advised of the stion should DoD approval be required. The State Department Canadian Desk Officer has been kept informed. (SOURCE: 42 BW CP LORING AFE 291140Z OCT 75; SAC CP OPS CONTROL 291954Z OCT 75)







AS OF 300600 EST OCT

AFB PENETRATION

(At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, an unidentified helicopter was sighted at an altitude of 150 feet at approximately 300 to 500 meters from a weapons storage area at Loring AFB, ME. At 290300 EST Oct 75, the unidentified helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area. In both instances, an Army National Guard (NG) helicopter responded, but was unable to contact or identify the intruder. MG Sniffin, DA Director for Ops, DCSOPS, approved the following procedures for any similar incident effective until 300500 EST Oct 75:

- NG helicopter and crew placed in "full time training duty" (FTTD).
- NG helicopter may enter Canadian airspace with consent of Canadian authorities.
- NG helicopter employment limited to tracking and identification.
- Only U.S. military personnel and if considered necessary representatives from the FBI, FAA, and Border Patrol will be embarked in the NG helicopter.

42 BW CP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75; PHONCON DDO/INTERESTED ACTIVITIES)



AS OF 301300 EST OCT

AFE PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, an unidentified helicopter was sighted at an altitude of 150 feet at approximately 300 to 500 meters from a weapons storage area at Loring AFE, ME. At 290300 EST Oct 75, the unidentified helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area. In both instances, an Army National Guard (NG) helicopter responded, but was unable to contact or identify the intruder. Procedures were implemented to track and identify the unidentified helicopter should it return during the evening of 29 Oct. The helicopter did not return that evening: Air Force is planning to utilize an Air Force helicopter from Plattsburgh AFE for future operations. (SOURCE: 42 BW CP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75; PHONCON NMCC/AFOC)



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logal security has been increased. We anticipate further inciden AREARINGLY, WE WILL REQUEST THE CONTINUED PRÉSENCE OF AIR GUARD HELECOPTERS.

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

30 October 1975 0445 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Army National Guard Helicopter Support for Loring AFB

- 1. At 292035 EST Oct 75, LTC Dyer, Office of the Director of Operations, USAF, requested that the Army National Guard (NG) helicopter and crew currently located at Loring AFB, Maine, be made available to the Commander of the 42nd Bomb Wing until 300800 EST Oct 75. The NG helicopter would be employed to track and identify the unidentified helicopter that has violated the airspace in the vicinity of the weapons storage area at Loring AFB during they early morning hours of 28 and 29 Oct 75. LTC Dyer stated that international borders would not be crossed, and that apprehensions would not be attempted by personnel embarked in the NG helicopter. Any civil police on board the aircraft would participate only to the extent of communicating with appropriate police officials on the ground, with the latter singularly responsible for the apprehension of the suspect aircraft or crew.
- 2. This request was relayed to MG Sniffin, DA Director of Operations, DCSOPS, at 292100 EST. MG Sniffin indicated his intent to check with Army legal officials on the matter prior to making a decision.
- 3. The SAC Command Post was informed at 292050 EST of the request by LTC Dyer, and the fact that MG Sniffin was checking with Army legal authorities. Col Freeman, AF Operations Center, was also informed of the status.
- 4. Col Bailey, Mil Asst to the Special Asst to SECDEF/ DEPSECDEF, has been advised of the helicopter request should DOD approval be required.
- 5. The State Department Canadian Desk Officer has been kept informed of the situation.
- 6. At 292230 EST MG Sniffin approved use of the helicopter with the following constraints:
 - a. Tracking and identification only.
 - b. Apprehension by U.S. personnel not authorized.
 - c. No crossing of international borders. ..

- d. Only U.S. personnel, preferably military, but including FBI, FAA, and Border Patrol representatives if necessary, will be on board the NG helicopter.
- 7. MG Sniffin will initiate appropriate action to place the Army NG helicopter and craw on "Full Time Training Duty" (FTTD). In essence, the NG helicopter will be federalized.
- 8. OSD, through Col Bailey, has been advised of the approval and constraints in this situation and has stated OSD has no objections to the action.
- 9. At 292249 EST the DDO (NMCC) established a conference call with SAC (MG Burkhart), AFOC, AOC, and Commander 42nd Bomb Wing, Loring AFB informing them of the approval to use the Army NG helicopter with the constraints listed in para 6 above. Commander 42nd Bomb Wing stated that there was no utility in using the helicopter if it couldn't cross the border. Air Force representative LTC Dyer was brought into the conference and stated that AF had no objection to the border crossing. At 292300 EST the DDO (NMCC) informed MG Sniffin of the border crossing issue.
- 10. At 292325 EST MG Sniffin informed the DDO (NMCC) that approval was granted for the NG helicopter to cross the border with the consent of Canadian authorities. The DDO (NMCC) assured MG Sniffin that the Canadians were cooperating and had already given consent to cross the border.
- 11. At 292334 EST another conference call was convened by the DDO (NMCC) with the above conferees, (para 9) informing them of the authority to cross the border if necessary. There were no further questions and all conferees were satisified with the procedures established for the employment of the NG helicopter.

C. D. ROBERTS, JR.

Brigadier General, USMC

Deputy Director for

Operations (NMCC)

Distribution: PA REP CSA CJCS (5) WEST HEM DESK CNO DJS (3) NWSB CSAF J-30 NMCC BRIEFER CMC J-31 CH, WWMCCS OPS & EVAL DIV J-32 DDO (NMCC) J-32A

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J-34 CCOC (NMCC)

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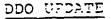
DDO TALKÉ

AS OF 010300 UST NOV 75

WEST HEM

HELICOPTER SITED AT LORING

At 312317 EST, a visual sighting of an unidentified object was reported 4 nautical miles northwest of Loring AFB, Maine. The alert helo at Loring was launched to identify the object but was unable to make contact. The alert helo was launched again at 010146 EST in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON. This rtie was also unable to make contact with the object. (SOURCE: and BW 0108252 NOV 75)



AS OF 011300 EST NOV 75

HELICOPTER SIGHTED AT LORING

(a) At 312317 EST Oct, a visual sighting of an unidentified object was reported 4 nautical miles northwest of Loring AFB, Maine. The alert help at Loring was launched to identify the object but was unable to make contact. The alert help was launched again at 010146 EST Nov in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON.

EST Nov in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON.

This sortie was also unable to make contact with the object. (SOURCE: 42D BW 010825Z NOV 75)

(U) A copy of messages received regarding unidentified aircraft flying in the vicinity of air bases will be forwarded to the Military Assistant to the SECDEF. (SOURCE: MILASST TO SECDEF).



NMCC

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

31 October 1975 0451 EST

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Low Flying Aircraft/Helicopter Sightings at

Wurtsmith AFB, MI.

1. The SAC Command Post notified the NMCC of reported low flying aircraft/helicopter sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan at 302342 EST.

2. The attached OPREP-3s give a summary of the reported sightings.

DONALD M. DAVIS

Brigadier General, USAF

Deputy Director for Operations (NMCC)

Attachments a/s

Distribution:

J-30

J-31

DDO (NMCC)

ADDO (NMCC)

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FROM: AF/XCOCOA

LGG SUP # 1-G

EVENT:

lentified Helicopter Intrusion

.TION:

Wurtsmith AFB, MI

DATE/TIME OF EVENT:

30/2255E Oct 1975 TIME REPORTED TO AFOC:

30/2327E Oct 1975

SAC (Lt Col Giordano) reports that an unidentified helicopter with no lights came up over the back gate of Wurtsmith and hovered over the Weapons Storage Area and then moved on. RAPCON had it painted for a short period. A tanker at 2700 feet had visual and skin paint out over Lake Huron for about 20 miles heading SE. Tanker reports he thinks he saw a second skin paint. The tanker lost all contact about 35 miles SE of the base over the lake. Tanker is still flying trying to locate by means of Increased security telephonic search with FAA and RAPCON. initiated at Wurtsmith. 31/003GE Update: Lt Col Giordano (SAC Senior Controller) updates and corrects the above information as follows: An unidentified low flying aircraft came up over the back gate of Wurtsmith and was visually sighted in the vicinity of the motor pool. RAPCON showed several aircraft at the time, one near the WSA (there was no hovering as previously reported). A tanker was dispatched and had visual and skin paint out over Lake 'Huron of a low flying rcraft (with lights on) heading SE at approximately 150 knots.

nker reports that the aircraft appeared to be joined by another aircraft (with its lights on also). Tanker reports that both aircraft then turned out their lights simultaneously, as if on signal. Tanker lost all contact approximately 35 NM SE of the base. Upon information that the Dept of Natural Resources sends out aircraft searching for hunters spotting dear, the Dept of Natural Resources was contacted; however, they maintain none of their sircraft were in the area at the time.

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EACH TIME THE KC-135 LOST VISUAL SIGHTING. IN PROGRESS. REPORTS

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IMMEDIATE





AS OF 310600 EST OCT 1975

LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT/HELICOPTER SIGHTINGS

(U) The SAC Senior Controller notified the NMCC at 302342 EST of unidentified low-flying aircraft/helicopter sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, MI. One aircraft was visually sighted in the vicinity of the motor pool. RAPCON showed several objects on radar at the same time. A tanker was dispatched to the area and obtained both visual and radar skin paint of two aircraft. Both aircraft had lights on initially but appeared to turn them off simultaneously. (SOURCE: OPREP-3 302327 OCT 75)





AS OF 081400 EST NOV 1975

UFO SIGHTING

- (U) From 080253 EST Nov 75 to 080420 EST Nov 75, Malmstrom AFB MT and four SAC sites reported a series of visual and radar contacts with unidentified flying objects. Several reports from the same locations included jet engine sounds associated with the observed bright lights. Two interceptors scrampled from 24th NORAD Region failed to make contact with the UFO's.
- (U) The UFO sightings occurred on an extremely clear night. Visibility was 45 miles. Although northern lights will cause phenomena similar to the received reports, weather services indicated no possibility of northern lights during the period in question. (SOURCE: NMCC MFR 080600 EST NOV 75.

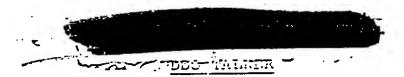




AS OF 032200 EST NOV 75

NORTH DAKOTA

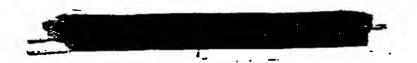
(U) At 032115 EST a penetration of the flight line at Grand Forks AFB by unknown persons was reported by AFOC. At least two KC-135 aircraft were hit by small arms fire. Security forces with dogs are tracking the unknown attackers. (SOURCE: AFOC)



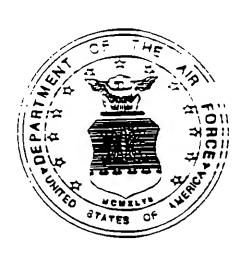
AS OF 091400 EST NOV 75

UFO SIGHTING

(U) Unknown sightings vicinity Malmstrom AFB, MT (See MFR). A follow-up with NORAD at 090430 EST provided no additional information. (LTG Smith indicated his continuing interest in phoneson with DDO OT #4 on 8 November 1975).



REPORT OF AIR FORCE RESEARCH REGARDING THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT"



REPORT OF AIR FORCE RESEARCH REGARDING THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The "Rosweii Incident" refers to an event that supposedly happened in July, 1947, wherein the Army Air Forces (AAF) allegediy recovered remains of a crashed "flying disc" near Rosweil. New Mexico. In February, 1994, the General Accounting Office (GAO), acting on the request of a New Mexico Congressman, initiated an audit to attempt to locate records of such an incident and to determine it records regarding it were properly handled. Although the GAO effort was to look at a number of government agencies, the apparent focus was on the Air Force. SAF/AAZ, as the Central Point of Contact for the GAO in this matter, initiated a systematic search of current Air Force offices as well as numerous archives and records cemers that might help explain this matter. Research revealed that the "Rosweil Incident" was not even considered a UFO event until the 1978-1980 time trame. Prior to that, the incident was dismissed because the AAF originally identified the cebns recovered as being that of a weather bailoon. Subsequently, various authors wrote a number of books claiming that, not only was debris from an alien spacecraft recovered. but also the bodies of the craft's alien occupants. These claims continue to evolve today nd the Air Force is now routinely accused of engaging in a "cover-up" of this supposed eveni.

The research located no records at existing Air Force offices that indicated any "coverup" by the USAF or any indication of such a recovery. Consequently, efforts were intensified by Air Force researchers at numerous locations where records for the period in question were stored. The records reviewed did not reveal any increase in operations, security, or any other activity in July, 1947, that indicated any such unusual event may have occurred. Records were located and thoroughly explored concerning a then-TOP SECRET balloon project, designed to attend to monitor Soviet nuclear tests, known as Project Mogul. Additionally, several surviving project personnel were located and interviewed, as was the only surviving person who recovered debris from the original Roswell site in 1947, and the former officer who initially identified the wreckage as a balloon. Comparison of all information developed or obtained indicated that the material recovered near Roswell was consistent with a balloon device; and most likely from one of the Mogul balloons that had not been previously recovered. Air Force research efforts did not disclose any records of the recovery of any "alien" bodies or extraterrestrial materials.

INTRODUCTION

Air Force involvement in the alleged UFO-related incident popularly known as the "Roswell Incident" began as the result of a January 14, 1994, Washington Post article (Atch 1) which announced Congressman Steven Schiff's intent to initiate a General Accounting Office (GAO) effort to resolve this controversial matter. Having previously been involved in numerous Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Congressional

requests on "umisual aircraft." to include Uninemmen riving Objects (or the Air Director, Security and Special Program Oversignt, Office or the Secretary of the Air Force, (SAF/AAZ) believed the Air Force would become involved in any GAO effort involving this subject.

Thus, in late January, 1994, SAF/AAZ directed its research/declassification team, SAF/AAZD, to attempt to locate any official records relative to this matter. These initial research efforts focused on records at the Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA), Maxwell AFB, AL, the Air Force Safety Agency (AFSA) at Kirtland AFB, NM and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

On February 15, 1994, the GAO officially notified Secretary of Defense William J. Perry that, it was initiating an audit of the Department of Defense (DoD) policies and procedures for acquiring, classifying, retaining, and disposing of official government documents dealing with weather balloon, aircraft, and similar crash incidents (Atch 2). This notification was subsequently passed to the Department of Defense inspector General who in turn officially notified the Secretaries of the Services and other affected parties of the audit in a February 23, 1994, memo (Atch 3). This memorandum indicated that the "GAO is anxious to respond to Representative Schiff's request and to disper any concerns that the DoD is being unresponsive." These were the first official US Government documents that indicated that the purpose of the GAO was to review "crash incidents involving weather balloons and unknown aircraft, such as UFOs and foreign aircraft, and (2) the facts involving the reported crash of an UFO in 1949 (sic, 1947) at Rosweil, New Mexico ... (and an) alleged DoD cover-up."

An entrance meeting of potentially concerned parties was held in the offices of the DoD Inspector General on February 28, 1994. During this meeting it was learned that, while the audit officially would be reviewing the records of a number of DoD (and possibly other Executive Branch entities), the built of the effort would be focused on Air Force ecores and systems. The audit was officially given the GAO code 701034, and entitled "Records Management Procedures Dealing With Weather Balloon, Unknown Aircraft. .a Similar Crash Incidents." Although this official title appeared rather broad, there was no misunderstanding that the real purpose was to attempt to locate records and/or information on the "Rosweil Incident." This incident, explained later in more detail. generally dealt with the cizim that in July of 1947, the US Army Air Forces (USAAF) recovered a flying saucer and for its alien occupants which supposedly crashed near Rosweil, New Mexico. When the USAAF ultimately became the United States Air Force (USAF) in September, 1947, the USAF inherited equipment personnel records policies, and procedures from the AAF. In this particular case, the Air Force also inherited the allegation that it had "covered up" the "Rosweil Incident" and has continued to do so for the next 47 years.

Within the Air Force, the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/AA) is responsible both for information management procedures (SAF/AAI) and security policy and oversight (SAF/AAZ). Because of this organization, SAF/AA was

the logical entity to assist the GAO in its audit and SAF/AAZ was officially named as the Central Point of Contact for this engeavor (Atch 4). Subsequently, the then-Administrative Assistant, Mr. Robert J. McCormick, issued a tasking memorandum dated March 1, 1994 (Atch 5), to a number of current Air Staff and Secretariat offices that might possibly have records related to such an incident if indeed, something had actually occurred. This search for records was purposeiv limited to Air Force records and systems

- (a) The Air Force had no authority to compei other agencies to review their records:
- (b) The Air Force would have no way to monitor the completeness of their efforts if they
- (c) the overail effort was the task and responsibility of the GAO—not the Air Force.

During the in-briefing process with GAO, it was seamed that this audit was, indeed, generated at the specific request of Congressman Steven Schiff of New Mexico. Earlier. Congressman Schiff had written to the Department of Defense Legislative Liaison Office for information on the "Roswell Incident" and had been advised that it was part of the former UFO "Project Bluebook" that nad previously been mimed over to NARA by the Air Force. Congressman Schiff subsequently learned from NARA that, although they did. indeen, have the "Bluebook" materials, the "Roswell Incident" was not part of that report. Congressman Schiff, apparently perceiving that he had been "stonewailed" by the DoD, then generated the request for the aforementioned audit.

It is within this context that the following research and assistance efforts were conducted in support of the GAO. This report is intended to stand as the final official Air Force response regarding this matter.

THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT"-WHAT WAS ORIGINALLY REPORTED IN 1947

The modern preoccupation with what ultimately came to be called Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) actually began in June, 1947. Although some pro-UFO researchers argue that signtings of UFOs go back to Biblical times, most researcher; will not dispute that anything in UFO history can compare with the prenomenon that negan in 1947. What was later characterized as "the UFO Wave of 19:7" began with 6 alleged signtings that occum d between May 17 and July 12, 1947, (although some researchers claim there were as many as 800 signings during that period). Interestingly, the "Roswell Incidem" was not considered one of these 1947 events until the 1978-1980 time frame. There is no dispute, however, that something happened near Roswell in July, 1947, since it was reported in a number of contemporary newspaper articles; the most famous of which were the July 8 and July 9 editions of the Roswell Daily Record. The July 8 edition reported "RAAF Captures Flying Saucer On Ranco In Rosweil Region." while the next day's edition reported, "Ramey Empties Rosweii Saucer" and "Harassed Rancher Who Located 'Saucer Sorry He Told About It."

The first story reported that the intelligence Officer of the 209th Bomb Ground standard at Roswell AAF. Major Jesse A. Marcel, had recovered a "flying disc" from the range lands of an unidentified rancher in the vicinity of Roswell and that the disc had been "flown to higher headquarters." That same story also reported that a Roswell couple claimed to have seen a large unidentified object fly by their home on July 2, 1947.

The July 9 edition of the paper noted that Brigadier General Roger Ramey, Commander of the Eighth Air Force at Forth Worth. Texas, stated that upon examination the debris recovered by Marcel was determined to be a weather balloon. The wreckage was described as a ."...bundle of timfoil, broken wood beams, and rubber remnants of a balloon...." The additional story of the "harassed rancher" identified him as W.W. Brazel of Lincoin County, New Mexico. He claimed that he and his son, Vernon, found the material on June 14, 1947, when they "came upon a large area of bright wreckage made up of rubber strips, timfoil, a rather tough paper, and sticks." He picked up some of the debris on July 4 and ."...the next day he first heard about the flying discs and wondered if what he had found might have been the remnants of one of these." Brazel subsequently went to Roswell on July 7 and contacted the Sheriff, who apparently notified Major Marcel. Major Marcel and "a man in plain clothes" then accompanied Brazel nome to pick up the rest of the pieces. The article further related that Brazel thought that the material.

"...might have been as large as a table top. The balloon which held it up, if that is how it worked, must have been about 12 feet long, he felt, measuring the distance by the size of the room in which he sat. The rubber was smoky gray in color and scanered over an area about 200 yards in diameter. When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick. In all, he estimated, the estime lot would have weighed maybe five pounds. There was no sign of any metal in the area which might have been used for an engine and no sign of any propeilers of any kind. Although at least one paper fin had been gived omo some of the tinfoil. There were no words to be found anywhere on the instrument although there were letters on some of the parts. Considerable scotch tape and some tape with flowers printed upon it had been used in the construction. No string or wire were to be found but there were some eyelets in the paper to indicate that some sort of anaciment may have been used. Brazei said that he had previously found two weather balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these."

EVOLUTION OF THE EVENT FROM 1947 TO THE PRESENT

General Ramey's press contact and 1978, although some UFO researchers argue that there were a UFO-related matter until 1978, although some UFO researchers argue that there were several obtuse references to it in 1950's era literature. Roswell, for example, is not referred to in the official USAF investigation of UFOs reported in Project Bluebook or its predecessors. Project Sign and Project Grudge, which ran from 1948-1969 (which predecessors, Project Sign and Project Grudge, which ran from 1948-1969 (which Congressman Schiff subsequently learned when he made his original inquiry).

In 1978, an article appeared in a tabloid newspaper, the National Inquirer, which reported the former intelligence officer, Marcei, claimed that he had recovered UFO debris near. Rosweil in 1947. Also in 1978, a UFO researcher, Stanton Friedman, met with Marcei and began investigating the claims that the material Marcei handled was from a crashed UFO. Similarly, two authors, William L. Moore and Chanes Berlitz, also engaged in research which led them to publish a book. The Rosweil Incident in 1980. In this book they reported they interviewed a number of persons who claimed to have been present at Rosweil in 1947 and professed to be either first or second hand witnesses to strange romat that supposedly occurred. Since 1978-1980, other UFO researchers, most notably Donald Schmitt and Kevin Randie, claim to have located and interviewed even more itersons with supposed knowledge of unusual happenings at Rosweil. These included both civilian and former military persons.

Additionally, the Robert Stack-nosted television snow "Unsolved Mysteries" devoted a large portion of one snow to a "re-creation" of the supposed Roswell events. Numerous other television shows have done likewise, particularly during the last several years and a made-for-TV movie on the subject is due to be released this summer. The overall thrust of these articles, books and shows is that the "Roswell Incident" was acrually the crash of a craft from another world, the US Government recovered it, and has been "covering up" this fact from the American public since 1947, using a combination of disinformation, idicule, and threats of bodily harm, to do so. Generally, the US Air Force bears the brunt of these accusations.

From the rather benign description of the "evem" and the recovery of some material as iescribed in the original newspaper accounts, the "Roswei. Incident" has since grown to mythical (if not 1-tystical) proportions in the eyes and mind; of some researchers, portions of the media and at least part of the American public. There are also now several major variations of the "Rosweil story." For example, it was originally reported that there was only recovery of debris from one site. This has since grown from a minimal amount of lebris recovered from a small area to airpiane loads of debris from multiple huge "debris lields." Likewise, the relatively simple description of sticks, paper, tape and tinfoil has since grown to exotic metals with hierographics and fiber optic-like materials. Most versions now claim that there were two crash sites where debris was recovered; and at the second site, alleged bodies of extraterresmal allens were supposedly remissed. The number of these "allen bodies" recovered also varied. These claims are further complicated by the fact that UFO researchers are not in agreement among themselves as to exactly where these recovery sites were located or even the dates of the alleged crash(es).

Consistently, nowever, the AAP was account of domining the recovered wreckage (and material increasion, keeping locals away, and returning the recovered wreckage (and content) to Roswell under extremely tight security for further processing and later exploitation.

Once pack at Roswell AAF, it is generally alleged that special measures were taken to noury higher nearquarters and arrangements made to have recovered materials shipped to other locations for analysis. These locations include Ft. Worth, Texas, the name of the Eighth Air Force Headquarters: possibly Sandia Base (now Kirtland AFB), New Mexico: possibly Andrews AAF, Maryland, and always to Wright Field, now known as Wright-Patterson AFB. Ohio. The latter location was the nome of "T-2" which later became known as the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) and the Air Materiel Command (AMC), and would, in fact, be a logical location to study unknown materials from whatever origin. Most of the Rosweii stones that contain the recovery of allen podies also snow them being shipped to Wright Field. Once the material and bodies were dispersed for further analysis and/or exploitation, the government in general, and the Army Air Forces in particular, then engaged in covering up all information relating to the alleged crash and recovery, including the use of security pains to military persons and the use of coercion (including sueged death infeats) to others. This, as theorized by some UFO researchers, has allowed the government to keep the fact that there is intelligent extraterrestrial life from the American public for 47 years. It also supposedly allowed the US Government to exploit recovered extraterrestrial materials by reverse engineering them, ultimatery providing such things as fiber optic and steaith technology. The "death threats." oaths, and other forms of coercion alleged to have been meter out by the Army Air Forces personnel to keep people from talking have apparently not been very effective, as severai hundred people are ciaimen to have come forward (without harm) with some knowledge of the "Roswell Incident" during interviews with non-government researchers and the media.

Edding some measure of creatibility to the claims that have arisen since 1978 is the apparent depth of research of some of the authors and the extent of their efforts. Their claims are lessened somewhat, however, by the fact that almost all their information came from verbal reports many years after the alleged incident occurred. Many of the persons interviewed were, in fact, stantoned at, or lived near Roswell during the time in question, and a number of them claim military service. Most, however, related their stones in their older years, well after the fact. In other cases, the information provided is second or third-hand, having been passed through a friend or relative after the principal had died. What is uniquely lacking in the embre exploration and exploitation of the "Roswell Incident" is official positive documentary or physical evidence of any kind that supports the claims of those who allege that something unusual happened. Conversely, there has never been any previous documentary evidence produced by those who would debunk the incident to show that something did not happen: although logic dictates that bureaucracies do not spend time documenting non-events.

SEARCH STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

mgint reinte to the "Rosweii Indident" and to provide the GAO with the sext and most might reinte to the "Rosweii Indident" and to provide the GAO with the sext and more complete information available. SAF/AAZ constructed a strategy based on direct tasking from the Office of the Secretary, to elicit information from those functional offices and organizations where such information might logically be companied. This included directing searches at current offices where special or unusual projects might be carried out as well as historical organizations, archives, and records centers over which the Air out as well as historical organizations, archives, and records centers over which the Air Force exerted some degree of control. Researchers did not, however, go to the US Army to review historical records in areas such as missile launches from White Sands, or to the Department of Energy to determine it its forerunner, the Atomic Energy to the Department of Energy to determine it its forerunner, the Atomic Energy Commission, had any records of nuclear-related incidents that might have occurred at or near Roswell in 1947. To do so would have encroached on GAO's charter in this matter. What Air Force researchers did do, nowever, was to search for records still under Air Force composition pertaining to these subject areas.

In order to determine parameters for the most productive search of records, a review was arst conducted of the major works regarding the "Roswell Indicent" available in the popular literature. These works included: The Roswell Incident, (1980) by William Moore and Charles Berlitz: "Crasned Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof." (1985) by Moore: The UFO Crash at Roswell, (1991) by Kevin Randie and Donald Schmitt: The Truth About the UFO Crash at Rosweii. (1994) also by Randie and Schmitt: The Rosweii Report: A Historicai Perspective, (1991), George M. Eberhart. Editor: "The Rosweil Events." (1993) compiled by Fred Whiting, Crash at Corona (1992) by Stanton T. Friedman and Don Berliner, as well as numerous other articles written by a combination of the above and other researchers. Collectively, the above represent the "pro" UFO writers who allege that the government is engaged in a conspirate. There are no specific books written entirely on the theme that nothing happened at Rusweil. However, Curis Peeples in Water the Skies! (1994) discussed the development of the UFO story and growin of subsequent claims as a phenomenon. There has also been senous research as weil as a number of detailed articles written by so-called "deburkers" of Roswell and other madents, most notably Philip J. Klass who writes The Skepnes Induirer newsletter, and Robert Todd, a private researcher. The concerns and claims of all the above authors and others were considered in conducting the USAF records search

It was also decided, particularly after a review of the above popular literature. that no specific attempt would be made to try to refute, point by point, the numerous claims made in the various publications. Many of these claims appear to be nearsay, undocumented, taken out of context, self-serving, or otherwise dubious. Additionally, many of the above authors are not even in agreement over various claims. Most notable of the confusing and now ever-changing claims is the controversy over the date(s) of the alleged incident, the exact location(s) of the purported debris and the extent of the wreckage. Such discrepancies in claims made the search much more difficult by greatly expanding the volume of records that had to be searched.

example: One of the popular pooks mentioned that was reviewed chanted that the water had submitted the names and serial numbers of "over two dozen" personnel stationed at Roswell in July, 1947, to the Veterans Administration and the Defense Department to confirm their military service. They then listed eleven of these persons by name and asked the question: "Why does neither the Defense Department nor the Veteran's Administration have records of any of these men when we can document that each served at Roswell Army Air Field." That claim sounded serious so SAF/AAZD was tasked to check these eleven names in the Personnel Records Center in St. Louis. Using only the names usince the authors did not list the serial numbers) the researcher quickly found records resulty identifiable with eight of these persons. The other three had such common names that there could have been multiple possibilities. Interestingly, one of the listed "missing" persons had a casuality report in his records reflecting that he died in 1951, while the writers claimed to have interviewed him for a person of the exact same name) in 1990.

While the historical document search was in progress, it was decided to attempt to locate. and interview several persons identified as still living who could possibly answer questions generated by the research. This had never been officially done before, although most of the persons comacted reported that they had also been comacted in the past by some of the listed authors or other private researchers. In order to counter possible finare arguments that the persons interviewed were still "covering up" material because of prior security paths, the interviewees were provided with authorization from either the Secretary of the Air Force or the Senior Security Official of the Air Force that would officially allow discussion of classified information, if applicable, or free them from any prior restriction in discussing the matter, if such existed. Again, the focus was on interviewing persons that could address specific issues raised by research and no consideration was given to try and locate every alleged witness claimed to have been contacted by the various authors. For example, one of the interviewees thought vital to obtain an official signed, sworn statement from was Sheridan Cavitt. L: Col. USAF (Retired) who is the last living member of the three persons universally acknowledged to have recovered material from the Foster Ranch. Others were also internewed as information developed (discussed in detail later). Additionativ, in some cases survivors of deceased persons were also contacted in an attempt to locate various records thought to have been in the custody of the deceased.

Even though Air Force research originally started in January, 1994, the first official Air Force-wide tasking was directed by the March 1, 1994, memorandum from SAF/AA. (Atch 5) and was addressed to those current Air Staff elements that would be the likely repository for any records, particularly if there was anything of an extraordinary nature involved. This meant that the search was not limited to unclassified materials, but also would include records of the highest classification and compartmentation.

The specific Air Staff/Secretariat offices quened included the following:

- (a) SAF/AAL Directorate of Information Management
- (b) SAF/AQL Directorate of Electronics and Special Programs

- (c) AF/SE. Air Force Safety
 - (d) AF/HO. Air Force Historian
 - (e) AF/IN, Air Force intelligence (including Air Force intelligence Agency—AFIA, and the National Air Intelligence Center, NAIC)
 - (f) AF/XOW. Directorate of Weatner
 - (g) (added later) The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)

In addition to the above Air Staff and Secretariat offices. SAF/AAZ also reviewed appropriate classified records for any tie-in to this matter. With regards to nightly classified records, it should be noted that any programs that employ enhanced security measures or compos are known as a Special Access Programs (SAPs). The authority for such programs comes from Executive Order 12356 and flows from the Department of Defense to the Services via DoD Directive 5205.7. These programs are implemented in the Air Force by Policy Directive 16-7, and Air Force instruction 16-701. These directives contain detailed requirements for controlling and reporting, in a very strict manner, all SAPs. This includes a report from the Secretary of the Air Force to the Secretary of Defense (and ultimately to Congress) on all SAPs summitted for approval, and a cerumication that there are no "SAP-like" programs being operated. These reporting requirements are supulated in public law.

it followed then, that if the Air Force had recovered some type of extraterrestrial spacecraft and/or bodies and was exploiting this for scientific and technology purposes. then such a program would be operated as a SAP. SAF/AAZ, the Central Office for all Air Force SAPs. has knowledge of, and security oversight over, all SAPs. SAF/AAZ categorically stated that no such Special Access Program(s) exists that tiertain to extraterrestriai spacecrafi/aliens.

Likewise, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff, who head the Special Program Oversight Committee which oversees all sensitive programs in the Air Force, had no knowledge of the existence of any such program involving, or relating to the events at Rosweii or the ailegen technology that supposedly resulted therefrom. : esides the opvious irregularity and illegality of keeping such information from the 1-10st senior Air Force officiais, it would also be illogical, since these officials are responsible for obtaining funding for operations, research, development, and security. Without funding such a program, operation, or organization could not exist. Even to keep such a fact "coveredup" in some sort of passive "caretaker status" would involve money. More importantly, it would involve people and create paperwork.

The aforementioned March 1, 1994, SAF/AA tasking generated negative responses (Atch 6-12) from all recipients: i.e. all offices reported that they had no information that would expiain the incident. Consequently, these negative responses led to an increase in the aiready on-going historical research at records centers and archives.

The extensive archival and records center search was systematically carried out at by the SAF/AAZD Deciassification Review Team. This team is composed entirely of Air Force Reserve personner who have extensive training and experience in mon Review. The revious efforts include the Southeast Asia Declassification Review. Declassification of POW/MIA records, and the review of the Gulf War. Air Power Survey records). The team members all had the requisite security diegrances for classified information and had the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to declassify any information and had the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to declassify any information and had the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to declassify any information and had the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to declassify any information record they found that might be related to Roswell. SAF/AAZD conducted reviews at a mumber of locations, including: the National Archives in Washington, DC; the National Archives. Suitland MD; the National Archives. Suitland MD; the National Records Center. Suitland, MD; Navai Research Laboratory, Washington, DC; Federal Records Center. Ft Worth, TX; the INSCOM Archives. Ft. Meade, MD; National Air and Space Museum, Washington, DC; Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL; Center for Air Force History, Bolling AFB, DC; Phillips Laboratory, Hanscom AFB, MA and Kirtland AFB, NM; Rome Laboratory, Griffiss AFB, NY; and the Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

A listing of the specific record areas searched is appended as Atch 13. The areas included all those subject areas logically believed to possibly contain any reference to activities at Roswell AAF during the period of time in question. It is anneighber that detractors from this effort will complain that "they did not search record group x, box y, or reel z, etc.; that's where the real records are: "Such complaints are unavoidable and there is no possible way that the millions of records under Air Force control could be searched page by page. The team endeavored to make logical searches in those places where records would likely be found. They were assisted in this task by archivists, historians, and records management specialists, including experienced persons who have continually worked in Army and Air Force records systems since 1943. The team also searched some record areas that were recommended by serious private researchers such as Robert Todd, who had independently obtained almost encyclopedic knowledge of the complexities of Air Force records systems, particularly as related to this subject area.

Not surprisingly, the research team found the usual number of problems in many of the records centers (particularly St. Louis) with misfiling, lost or mispiaced documents, mismarking of documents, or the breaking up of record groups over the years and refiling in different systems. This included, for example, a small amount of missing "decimal files" from the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell that covered the years 1945-1949, that were marked on the index as "destroyed." The researchers noted that there was no pattern to any anomalies found and that most discrepancies were minor and consistent with what they had found in the past on similar projects.

WHAT THE ROSWELL INCIDENT WAS NOT

Before discussing specific positive results that these efforts revealed, it is first appropriate to discuss those things, as indicated by information available to the Air Force, that the "Roswell Incident" was not:

An Airpiane Crash

Of all the things that are documented and hand detailed and scrupulous are airplane crasnes. In fact, records of air crasnes go back to the first years of military flight. Safety records and reports are available for all crasnes that involved serious damage, injury, death, or a combination of these factors. These recordsalso include incidents involving experimental or classified aircraft. USAF records showed that between June 24, 1947, and July 28, 1947, there were five crashes in New Mexico aione, invoiving A-26C, P-51N, C-82A, P-80A and PQ-14B aircraft, however, none of these were on the date(s) in question nor in the area(s) in question.

One of the additional areas specifically set forth by GAO in its efforts was to deal with how the Air Force (and others) specifically documented ." weather balloon: .and other crash incidents." In this area, the search efforts revealed that there are no air safety records pertaining to weather balloon crashes (all weather balloons, "crash" sooner or later); however, there are provisions for generating reports of "crasnes" as ground safety incidents in the unlikely chance that a balloon injures someone or causes camage. However, such records are only maintained for five years.

A Missile Crash

A crasned or estant missile, usually described as a captured German V-2 or one of its variants, is sometimes set forth as a possible explanation for the debris recovered near Rosweil. Since much of this testing done at nearby White Sands was secret at the time, it would be logical to assume that the government would handle any missile mishap under tight security, particularly if the mishap occurred on private land. From the records reviewed by the Air Force, however, there was nothing located to suggest that this was the case. Although the bulk of remaining testing records are under the control of the US Army, the subject has also been very well documented over the years within Air Force records. There would be no reason to keep such information classified today. The USAF found no indicators or even nints that a missile was involved in this matter.

A Nuclear Accident

One of the areas considered was that whatever happened near Roswell may have involved nuclear weapons. This was a logical area of concern since the 509th Bomb Group was the only military unit in the world at the time that had access to nuclear weapons. Again, reviews of available records gave no indication that this was the case. A number of records still classified TOP SECRET and SECRET-RESTRICTED DATA having to do with nuclear weapons were located in the Federal Records Center in St. Louis, MO. These records, which pertained to the 509th, had nothing to do with any activities that could have been misinterpreted as the "Roswell Incident." Also, any rect rds of a nuclear. related incident would have been inherited by the Department of Energy (DOE), and, had one occurred, it is likely DOE would have publicly reported it as part of its recent declassification and public release efforts. There were no ancillary records in Air Force files to indicate the potential existence of such records within DOE channels, however.

An Extraterrestriai Craft

The Air Force research found absolutely no indication time wi 1947, involved any type of extraterresulai spacecraft. This, of course, is the crux of this entire matter. "Pro-UFO" persons who obtain a copy of this report at this point most probably begin the "cover-up is still on" claims. Nevertneiess, the research indicated absolutely no evidence of any kind that a spaceship crashed near Roswell or that any silen occupants were recovered therefrom, in some secret military operation or otherwise. This does not mean, however, that the early Air Force was not concerned about UFOs. However, in the early days, "UFO" means Unidentified Flying Object, which literally translated as some object in the air that was not readily identifiable. It did not mean, as the term has evolved in today's language, to equate to allen spaceships. Records from the period reviewed by Air Force researchers as well as those cited by the authors memioned before, do indicate that the USAF was seriously concerned about the inability to adequately identify unknown tiying objects reported in American airspace. All the records, however, indicated that the focus of concern was not on aliens, hostile or otherwise, but on the Soviet Union. Many documents from that period speak to the possibility of developmental secret Soviet aircraft oversiying US airspace. This, of course, was of major concern to the fleeigiing USAF, whose job it was to protect these same sicies.

The research revealed only one official AAF document that indicated that there was any activity of any type that pertained to UFOs and Roswell in July, 1947. This was a small section of the July Historical Report for the 509th Bomb Group and Roswell AAF that stated: "The Office of Public Information was quite busy during the month answering inquiries on the 'flying disc.' vinich was reported to be in possession of the 509th Bomb Inquiries on the 'flying disc.' vinich was reported to be in possession of the 509th Bomb Group. The object numed out to be a radar tracking balloon? (included with Atch 11). Additionally, this history showed that the 509th Commander, Colonel Blanchard, went on leave on July 8, 1947, which would be a somewhat unusual maneuver for a person involved in the supposed first ever recovery of extraterestrial materials. (Detractors claim Blanchard did this as a ploy to elude the press and go to the scene to direct the recovery operations). The history and the morning reports also showed that the subsequent activities at Roswell during the month were mostly mundane and not indicative of any unusual high level activity, expenditure of manufower, resources or security.

Likewise, the researchers found no indication of heightened activity anywhere eise in the military nierarchy in the July, 1947, message traffic or orders (to include classified traffic). There were no indications and warnings, notice of alerts, or a higher tempo of operational activity reported that would be logically generated if an alien craft, whose intentions were unknown, emered US territory. To believe that such operational and high-level security activity could be conducted solely by relying on unsecured telecommunications or personal contact without creating any records of such activity certainly stretches the imagination of those who have served in the military who know that paperwork of some kind is necessary to accomplish even emergency, highly classified, or sensitive tasks.

An example of activity sometimes cited by pro-UFO writers to illustrate the point that something unusual was going on was the travel of Lt. General Nathan Twining, Commander of the Air Materiel Command, to New Mexico in July, 1947. Actually,

records were incared indicating that Twining went to the nome Commanders Course of July 8, along with a number of other general officers, and requested orders to do so a month before, on June 5, 1947 (Atch 14).

Similarly, it has also been alleged that General Hoyt Vandenberg, Deputy Chief of Staff at the time, had been involved directing activity regarding events at Roswell. Activity reports (Atch 15), located in General Vandenberg's personal papers stored in the Library of Congress, did indicate that on July 7, he was busy with a "flying disc" incident: however this particular incident involved Ellington Field. Texas and the Spokane (Washington) Depot. After much discussion and information gathering on this incident, it was learned to be a hoax. There is no similar memion of his personal interest or involvement in Roswell events except in the newspapers.

The above are but two small examples that indicate that if some event happened that was one of the "watershed happenings" in human history, the US military certainly reacted in an unconcerned and cavallier manner. In an actual case, the military would have had to order unousands of soldiers and airman, not only at Rosweil but throughout the US. to act nonchalantly, pretend to conduct and report business as usual, and generate absolutely no paperwork of a suspicious nature, while simultaneously amicipating that twenty years or more into the future people would have available a comprehensive Freedom of Information Act that would give them great leeway to review and explore government documents. The records indicate that none of this happened (or if it did, it was controlled by a security system so efficient and tight that no one. US or otherwise, has been able to duplicate it since. If such a system had been in effect at the time, it would have also been used to protect our atomic secrets from the Soviets, which history has showed obviously was not the case). The records reviewed confirmed that no such sophisticated and efficient security system existed.

WHAT THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT" WAS

As previously discussed, what was originally reported to have been recovered was a balloon of some sort, usually described as a "weather balloon," although the majority of the wreckage that was ultimately displayed by General Ramey and Major Marcel in the famous photos (Atch 16) in Ft. Worth, was that of a radar target normally suspended from balloons. This radar target, discussed in more detail later, was certainly consistent with the description of July 9 newspaper article which discussed "tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks." Additionally, the description of the "flying disc" was consistent with a document routinely used by most pro-UFO writers to indicate a conspiracy in progress—the telegram from the Dallas FBI office of July 8, 1947. This document quoted in part states: "...The disc is hexagonal in shape and was suspended from a balloon by a cable, which balloon was approximately twenty feet in diameter,he object found resembles a high altitude weather balloon with a radar reflector, ...disc and balloon being transported..."

Similarly, while conducting the popular literature review, one of the documents reviewed was a paper entitled "The Roswell Events" edited by Fred Whiting, and sponsored by the

Fund for UFO Research (FUFOR). Although it was not the original intention to comment on what commercial authors interpreted or claimed that other persons supposedly said. This particular document was different because it contained actual copies of apparently authentic sworn affidavits received from a number of persons who claimed to have some knowledge of the Roswell event. Although many of the persons who provided these affidavits to the FUFOR researchers also expressed opinions that they thought there was something extraterrestrial about this incident, a number of them actually described materials that sounded suspiciously like wreckage from balloons. These included the following:

Jesse A. Marcei. MD (son of the late Major Jesse Marcei; 11 years old at the time of the incident). Affidavit dated May 6, 1991. "... There were three categories of debris: a thick, foil like metallic gray substance; a brittle, brownish-black plastic-like material, like Bakelite; and there were fragments of what appeared to be I-beams. On the inner surface of the I-beam, there appeared to be a type of writing. This writing was a purple-violet hue, and it had an embossed appearance. The figures were composed of curved, geometric shapes. It had no resemblance to Russian, Japanese or any other foreign anguage. It resembled hierogryphics, but it had no animal-like characters...."

Lorenta Proctor (former neighbor of rancher W.W. Brazei). Affidavit dated May 5, 1991. Brazei came to my ranch and showed my husband and me a piece of material he said came from a large pile of debris on the property he managed. The piece he brought was brown in color, similar to plastic...'Mac' said the other material on the property looked like aluminum foil. It was very flexible and wouldn't crush or burn. There was also something he described as tape which had printing on it. The color of the printing was a kind of purple..."

Bessie Brazei Schreiber (dauginter of W.W. Brazei: 14 years old at the time of the incident). Affidavit dated September 22, 1993. "The debris looked like pieces of a large bailoon which had burst. The pieces were small, the largest I remember measuring about the same as the diameter of a basketball. Most of it was a kind of double-sided material, foil-like on one side and rubber-like on the other. Both sides were grayish silver in color, the foil more silvery than the rubber. Sticks, like kite sticks, were attached to some of the pieces with a whitish tape. The tape was about two or three inches wide and had flower-like designs on it. The 'flowers' were faint, a variety of pastel colors, and reminded me of Japanese paintings in which the flowers are not all connected. I do not recall any other types of material or markings, nor do I remember seeing gouges in the ground or any other signs that anything may have hit the ground hard. The foil-rubber material could not be torn like ordinary aluminum foil can be torn..."

Sally Strickland Tadoiini (neighbor of WW Brazer; nine years old in 1947). Affidavit dated September 27, 1993. "What Bill showed us was a piece of what I still think as fabric. It was something like aluminum foil, something like satin, something like well-tanned leather in its toughness, yet was not precisely like any one of those materials. ...It

was about the thickness of very fine kidskin glove leather and a cuil metallic grayish sliver, one side slightly darker than the other. I do not remember it having any design or embossing on it..."

Robert R. Porter (B-29 flight Engineer stantoned at Roswell in 1947). Affidavit dated June 7, 1991. "...On this occasion. I was a member of the crew which flew parts of what we were told was a flying saucer to Fort Worth. The people on board included....and Maj Jesse Marcel. Capt. William E. Anderson said it was from a flying saucer. After we lesse Marcel the material was transferred to a B-25. I was told they were going to Wright arrived, the material was transferred to a B-25. I was told they were going to Wright Field in Dayton. Ohio. I was involved in loading the B-29 with the material, which was wrapped in packages with wrapping paper. One of the pieces was triangle-shaped, about 2 1/2 feet across the bottom. The rest were in small packages, about the size of a shoe box. The brown paper was held with tape. The material was extremely lightweight. When I picked it up, it was just like picking up an empty package. We loaded the triangle shaped package and three shoe box-sized packages into the plane. All of the packages could have fit into the trunk of a car. ... When we came back from lunch, they told us they had transferred the material to a B-25. They told us the material was a weather balloon, but I'm certain it wasn't a weather balloon..."

In addition to those persons above still living who ciaim to have seen or examined the original material found on the Brazel Ranch. there is one additional person who was universally acknowledged to have been involved in its recovery, Sheridan Cavitt, Lt Col. USAF. (Ret). Cavitt is credited in all claims of having accompanied Major Marcel to the ranch to recover the debris, sometimes along with his Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) subordinate. William Rickett, who, like Marcel, is deceased. Although there does not appear to be much dispute that Cavitt was involved in the material recovery, other claims about him prevail in the popular literature. He is sometimes portrayed as a closed-mount (or sometimes even sinister) conspirator who was one of the early individuals who kept the "secret of Roswell" from getting out. Other things about him have been alleged, including the claim that he wrote a report of the incident at the time that has never surfaced.

Since it Col Cavitt, who had first-hand knowledge, was still alive, a decision was made to interview him and get a signed sworm statement from him about his version of the events. Prior to the interview, the Secretary of the Air Force provided him with a written authorization and waiver to discuss classified information with the interviewer and release him from any security oath he may have taken. Subsequently, Cavitt was interviewed on May 24, 1994, at his home. Cavitt provided a signed, sworn statement (Atch 17) of his recoilections in this matter. He also consented to having the interview tape-recorded. A transcript of that recording is at Atch 18. In this interview, Cavitt related that he had been contacted on numerous occasions by UFO researchers and had willingly talked with many of them; however, he felt that he had oftentimes been misrepresented or had his comments taken out of context so that their true meaning was changed. He stated unequivocally, however, that the material he recovered consisted of a reflective sort of material like aluminum foil, and some thin, bamboo-like sticks. He thought at the time, and communed

cesesceners that. He siso remembered finding a small "black box" type of instrument, which he thought at the time was probably a radiosonde. Lt Col Cavitt also reviewed the famous Ramey/Marcel photographs (Atch 16) of the wreckage taken to Ft. Worth (often ciaimed by UFO researchers to have been switched and the remnants of a balloon substituted for it) and he identified the materials depicted in those photos as consistent with the materials that he recovered from the ranch. Lt Col Cavitt also stated that he had never taken any oath or signed any agreement not to talk about this incident and had never been thremened by anyone in the government because of it. He did not even know the "incident" was claimed to be anything unusual until he was interviewed in the early 1980's.

Similarly, Irving Newton, Major, USAF, (Ret) was located and interviewed. Newton was a weather officer assigned to Fort Worth, who was on duty when the Roswell debris was sent there in July, 1947. He was told that he was to report to General Ramey's office to view the material. In a signed, sworn statement (Atch 30) Newton related that .".. I walked into the General's office where this supposed flying saucer was lying all over the floor. As soon as I saw it, I giggied and asked if that was the flying saucer...! told themthat this was a balloon and a RAWIN target..." Newton also stated that .".. while I was examining the debris. Major Marcel was picking up pieces of the target sticks and trying to convince me that some notations on the sticks were alien writings. there were figures on the sucks, lavender or pink in color, appeared to be weather faded markings, with no rnyme or reason (sic). He did not convince me that these were alien writings." Newton concluded his statement by relating that.". During the ensuing years I have been interviewed by many authors. I have been quoted and misquoted. The facts remain as indicated above. I was not influenced during the original interview, nor today, to provide anything out what I know to be true, that is, the material I saw in General Ramey's office was the remains of a balloon and a RAWIN target."

Balloon Research

The original tasking from GAO noted that the search for information included "weather balloons." Comments about balloons and safety reports have already been made, however the SAF/AAZ research efforts also focused on reviewing historical records involving balloons, since, among other reasons, that was what was officially claimed by the AAF to have been found and recovered in 1947.

As early as February 28, 1994, the AAZD research team found references to balloon tests taking place at Alamogordo AAF (now Holloman AFB) and White Sands during June and July 1947, testing "constant level balloons" and a New York University (NYU)/Watson Labs effort that used "...meteorological devices ... suspected for detecting shock waves generated by Soviet nuclear explosions"—a possible indication of a cover story associated with the NYU balloon project. Subsequently, a 1946 HQ AMC memorandum was surfaced, describing the constant altitude balloon project and specified that the scientific data be classified TOP SECRET Priority 1A. Its name was Project Mogul (Atch 19).

Project Mogni was a then-sensitive, classified project, whose bullock was period and the state of Soviet nuclear weapons research. This was the early Cold War period and there was serious concern within the US government about the Soviets developing a weaponized atomic device. Because the Soviet Union's borders were closed, the US weaponized atomic device. Because the Soviet Union's borders were closed, the US Government sought to develop a long range nuclear explosion detection capability. Long range, balloon-borne, low frequency acoustic detection was posed to General Spaarz in 1945 by Dr. Maurice Ewing of Columnia University as a potential solution (atmospheric ducting of low frequency pressure waves had been studied as early as 1900).

As part of the research into this matter. AAZD personnel located and obtained the original study papers and reports of the New York University project. Their errorts also revealed that some of the individuals involved in Project Moguli were still living. These persons included the NYU constant altitude balloon Director of Research, Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus; the Project Engineer, Professor Charles B. Moore, and the military Project Officer, Colonei Albert C. Trakowski.

All of these persons were subsequently interviewed and signed sworn statements about their activities. A copy of theses statements are appended at Atch 20-22. Additionally, transcripts of the interview with Moore and Trakowski are also included (equipment maifunctioned during the interview of Spilhaus) (Atch 23-24). These interviews confirmed that Project Mogui was a compartmented, sensitive effort. The NYU group was responsible for developing constant level balloons and telemetering equipment that would remain at specified altitudes (within the acoustic duct) while a group from Columbia was to develop acoustic sensors. Doctor Spilhaus, Professor Moore, and certain others of the group were aware of the actual purpose of the project, but they did not know of the project nickname at the time. They handled casual inquiries and/or scientific inquiries/papers in terms of "unclassified meteorological or balloon research." Newly hired employees were not made aware that there was anything special or classified about their work, they were told only that their work dealt with meteorological equipment.

An advance ground team, led by Albert 2. Crary, preceded the NYU group to Alamogordo AAF. New Mexico, setting up ground sensors and obtaining facilities for the NYU group. Upon their arrival, Professor Moore and his team experimented with various configurations of neoprene balloons: development of balloon "trains" (see illustration. Atch 25); automatic ballast systems: and use of Navai sonobuoys (as the Watson Lab acoustical sensors had not yet arrived). They also launched what they called "service flights." These "service flights" were not logged nor fully accounted for in the published Technical Reports generated as a result of the contract between NYU and Watson Labs. According to Professor Moore, the "service flights" were composed of balloons, radar reflectors and psyloads specifically designed to test acoustic sensors (both early sonobuoys and the later Watson Labs devices). The "psyload equipment" was expendable and some carried no "REWARD" or "RETURN TO..." tags because there was to be no association between these flights and the logged constant altitude flights which were fully acknowledged. The NYU balloon flights were listed sequentially in their reports (i.e.,

A.B. 1.5.6.7.8.10) yet gaps existed in Themas a survice riigins."

Professor Moore indicated that these gaps were the unlogged "service riigins."

Professor Moore, the on-scene Project Engineer, gave derailed information concerning his team's efforts. He recalled that radar targets were used for tracking balloons because they did not have all the necessary equipment when they first arrived in New Mexico. Some of the early developmental radar targets were manufactured by a toy or novelry company. These targets were made up of aluminum "foil" or foil-backed paper, balsa wood beams that were costed in an "Elmer's-type" glue to emisance their durability, accente and/or cloth reinforcing tape, single strand and braided nylon twine, brass evelets and swivels to form a multi-faced reflector somewhat similar in construction to a box kite (see photographs, Atch 26). Some of these targets were also assembled with purplish-pink tape with symbols on it (see drawing by Moore with Atch 21).

According to the log summary (Atch 27) of the NYU group, Flight A through Flight 7 (November 20, 1946-July 2, 1947) were made with neoprene mereorological balloons (as opposed to the later flights made with polyethylene balloons). Professor Moore stated... that the neoprene balloons were susceptible to degradation in the similant, turning from a milky write to a dark brown. He described finding remains of balloon trains with reflectors and payloads that had landed in the desert: the ruptured and shredded neoprene would "almost look like dark gray or black flakes or asines after exposure to the sun for only a new days. The plasticizers and annoxidants in the neoprene would emit a peculiar acriciodor anci the balloon material and radar target material would be scattered after remining to earth depending on the surface winds." Upon review of the local newspaper photographs from General Ramey's press conference in 1947 and descriptions in popular books by individuals who supposedly handled the debris recovered on the ranch. Professor Moore opined that the material was most likely the shredded remains of a multi-neoprene balloon train with multiple radar reflectors. The material and a "black box." described by Cavitt, was, in Moore's scientific opinion, most probably from Flight 4, a "service flight" that included a cylindrical metal sonobuoy and portions of a weather instrument housed in a pox, which was unlike typical weather radiosondes which were made of caroboard. Additionally, a copy of a professional journal maintained at the time by A.P. Crary, provided to the Air Force by his widow, showed that Flight 4 was inuncised on June 4, 1947, but was not recovered by the NYU group. It is very probable that this TOP SECRET project balloon train (Flight 4), made up of unclassified components: came to rest some miles northwest of Roswell, NM, became shredded in the surface winds and was ultimately found by the rancher. Brazel, ten days later. This possibility was supported by the observations of Lt Col Cavitt (Atch 17-18), the only living eyewitness to the actual debris field and the material found. Lt Col Cavitt described a small area of debris which appeared. "to resemble bamboo type square sticks one quarter to one half inch square, that were very light, as well as some sort of metallic reflecting material that was also very light ... I remember recognizing this material as being consistent with a weather balloon."

Concerning the initial announcement, "RAAF Captures Flying Disc," research failed to locate any documented evidence as to why that statement was made. However, on July

10. 1947, tollowing the Ramey press commenced balloons and targets at the same location—article with photographs demonstrating mutiple balloons and targets at the same location—as the NYU group operated from at Alamogordo AAF. Professor Moore expressed surprise at seeing this since his, was the only balloon test group in the area. He stated, "It suppress that there was some type of umbreila cover story to protect our work with appears that there was some type of umbreila cover story to protect our work with appears that there was some type of umbreila cover story to protect our work with appears to espouse a weather balloon in his press conference, he may have done so directed to espouse a weather balloon in his press conference, he may have done so because he was either aware of Project Mogul and was trying to deflect interest from it, or he readily perceived the material to be a weather balloon based on the identification from his weather officer. Irving Newton. In either case, the materials recovered by the AAF in July, 1947, were not readily recognizable as anything special (only the purpose was special) and the recovered debris itself was unclassified. Additionally, the press dropped its interest in the matter as quickly as they had jumped on it. Hence, there would be no particular reason to further document what quickly became a "non-event."

The interview with Colonei Trakowski (Atcn 23-24) also proved valuable information. Trakowski provided specific details on Project Mogui and described how the security for the program was set up, as he was formerly the TOP SECRET Control Officer for the program. He further related that many of the original radar targets that were produced around the end of World War II were izbricated by toy or noveity companies using a purplish-pink tape with flower and heart symbols on it. Trakowski also recounted a conversation that he had with his friend, and superior military officer in his chain of command. Colonei Marceilus Duffy, in July, 1947. Duffy, formeriy had Trakowski's position on Mogui, but had subsequently been transferred to Wright Field. He stated: ". Colonei Duffy cailed me on the telephone from Wright Field and gave me a story about a fellow that had come in from New Mexico, woke him up in the middle of the night or some such thing with a handful of debris, and wanted him. Colonel Duffy, to identify it. ...He just said 'it sure looks like some of the snuff you've been launching at Alamogordo' and he described it, and I said 'yes, I think it is.' Certainly Colonel Duffy knew enough anout range targets, radiosondes, bailoon-oome weather devices. He was intimately familiar with all that apparants."

Attempts were made to locate Colonei Duffy but it was ascertained that he had died. His widow explained that, although he had amassed a large amount of personal papers relating to his Air Force activities, she had recently disposed of these items. Likewise, it was learned that A.P. Crary was also deceased; however his surviving spouse had a number of his papers from his balloon testing days, including his professional journal from the period in question. She provided the Air Force researchers with this material. It is discussed in more detail within Atch 32. Overall, it helps fill in gaps of the Mogui story.

During the period the Air Force conducted this research, it was discovered that several others had also discovered the possibility that the "Roswell Incident" may have been generated by the recovery of a Project Mogul balloon device. These persons included Professor Charles B. Moore, Robert Todd, and coincidentally, Karl Pflock, a researcher who is married to a staffer who works for Congressman Schiff. Some of these persons

provided suggestions as to where documentation might be located as a function instances and libraries. A review of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) remems revealed that Robert Todd, particularly, had become aware of Project Mogul several years ago and had doggedly obtained from the Air Force, through the FOIA, a large amount of material pertaining to its long before the AAZD researchers independently seazed on the same possibility.

Most interestingly, as this report was being written. Pflock published his own report of this matter under the auspices of FUFOR, emitted "Rosweil in Perspective" (1994). Pflock concluded from his research that the Brazel Ranch debris originally reported as a "flying disc" was probably debris from a Mogul balloon; however, there was a simultaneous incident that occurred not far away, that caused an alien craft to crash and that the AAF subsequently recovered three alien bodies therefrom. Air Force research did not locate any information to corroborate that this incredible coincidence occurred, however.

In order to provide a more detailed discussion of the specifics of Project Mogui and how it appeared to be directly responsible for the "Roswell Incident." a SAF/AAZD researcher prepared a more detailed discussion on the balloon project which is appended to this report as Atch 32.

Other Research

In the attempt to develop additional information that could help expiain this matter, a number of other steps were taken. First, assistance was requested from various museums and other archives (Atch 28) to obtain information and/or examples of the acrual balloons and radar targets used in connection with Project Mogui and to correlate them with the various descriptions of wreckage and materials recovered. The blueprints for the "Pilot Balloon Target ML307C/AP Assembly' (generically, the ranar target assembly) were located at the Army Signal Corps Museum at Fort Monmouth and obtained. A copy is appended as Atch 29. This blueprint provides the specification for the foil material tabe. world, eyelets, and string used and the assembly instructions thereto. An acture device was also obtained for study with the assistance of Professor Moore. (The example actually produced was a 1953-manufactured model "C" as compared to the Model B which was in use in 1947. Professor Moore related the differences were minor). An examination of this device revealed it to be simply made of aluminum-colored foll-like material over a stronger paper-like material, attached to baisa wood sticks, affixed with tape, give, and twine. When opened, the device appears as denicted in Atch 3? (cornemporary photo) and Atch 25 (1947 photo, in a "balloon train"). When folded, the device is in a series of triangles, the largest being four feet by two feet ten inches. The smailest triangle section measures two feet by two feet ten inches. (Compare with descriptions provided by Lt Col Cavitt and others, as well as photos of wreckage).

Additionally, the researchers obtained from the Archives of the University of Texas-Arlington (UTA), a set of original (i.e. first generation) prints of the photographs taken at the time by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, that depicted Ramey and Marcei with the

WTECKAGE. A CLOSE SEVIEW OF TREES UNDIOS LAND & SEL OF FIRST GENERATION REC. (1823 8150) subsequently obtained from UTA) revesied several intesting observations. atthough in some of the interance cited above. Marces silegeous stated that he had his photo taxen with the "resi" UFO wreekage and then it was subsequently removed and the weather bailoon wreckage substituted for it. a comparison shows that the same wreckage appeared in the photos of Marces and Ramey. The photos also denicted that this material was tying on what appeared to be some sort of wrapping paper (consistent with affidavit excerpt of crew chief Porter, anover. It was also noted that in the two photos of Ramey ne nad a piece of paper in his hand. In one, it was folded over so nothing could be seen. In the second, however, there appears to be test primes on the paper. In an attempt to read this text to determine if it could shed any further light on locating documents relating to this matter, the photo was sent to a national level organization for digitizing and subsequent photo interpression and analysis. This organization was also asked to scrumize the digitized photos for any maicanon of the flowered tape (or "hierogryphics. depending on the point of views that were reputed to be visible to some of the persons who coserved the wreckage prior to it getting to Fort Worth. This organization reported on July 20, 1994, that even after digitizany, the photos were of insufficient quality to VISUAUZE CUIET OF the details sought for analysis. This organization was able to obtain measurements from the "sticks" visible in the debris after n was ascertained by an interview of the original photographer what kind of camera he used. The results of this process are provided in Atch 33, along with a reference diagram and the photo from which the measurements were made. All these measurements are companie with the wooden materials used in the radar target previously described.

CONCLUSION

The Air Force research did not locate or develop any information that the "Rosweil Incident" was a UFO event. All available official materials, although they do not directly address Rosweil per se, indicate that the most likely source of the wreckage recovered from the Brozel Ranch was from one of the Project Mogul balloon trans. Although that project was TOP SECRET at the time, there was also no specific indication found to indicate an official pre-planned cover story was in place to explain an event such as that which ultimately happened. It appears that the identification of the wreckage as being part of a weather balloon device, as reported in the newspapers at the time, was based on the fact that there was no physical difference in the radar targets and the majorene balloons (other than the numbers and configuration) between Mogul balloons and normal weather balloons. Additionally, it seems that there was over-reaction by Colonei Blanchard and Major Marcei, in originally reporting that a "flying disc" had been recovered when, at that time, nobody for sure knew what that term even meant since the it had only been in use for a couple of weeks.

Likewise, there was no indication in official records from the period that there was heightened military operational or security activity which should have been generated if this was, in fact, the first recovery of materials and/or persons from another world. The post-War US Military for today's for that matters did not have the capability to rapidly

denory, recover, coordinate, cover-up, and quickly minimate public security of a event. The claim that they did so without leaving even a little bit of a suspicious baser trail for 47 years is increasible.

it should also be noted here that there was little members in this report about the recovery of the so-called "alien podies." This is for several reasons: First, the recovered wreczage was from a Project Mogui balloon. There were no "alien" passengers therein. Secondiv, the pro-UFO groups who espouse the silen podies theories cannot even sures among incressives as to what, now many, and where such bodies were supposedly recovered. Additionally, some of these claims have been snown to be nozzes, even by other UFO researchers. Thirdiy, when such cisims are made, they are often autilities to people using pseudonyms or who otherwise do not want to be publicly identified. prenumably so that some sort of remounion cannot be taken against them (norwithstanding that nonody has been shown to have died, disappeared or otherwise suffered at the hands of the government during the last 47 years). Fourth, many of the persons making the biggest cizims of "alien bodies" make their living from the "Rosweil Incident." While having a commercial interest in something does not automatically make it suspect, it does ruse interesting questions related to authenneity. Such persons should be encouraged to present their evidence (not specifican) directly to the government and provide all perment details and evidence to support their ciaims if honest fact-finding is what is wanted. Lastry, persons who have come forward and provided their names and made cizins, may have, in good faith but in the "fog of time," misinterpresed past events. The review of Air Force records did not locate even one piece of evidence to indicate that the Air Force has had any part in an "alien" body recovery operation or communing cover-up.

During the course of this effort, the Air Force has kent in close touch with the GAO and responded to their various queries and requests for assistance. This report was generated as an official response to the GAO, and to document the considerable effort expended by the Aut Force on their behalf. It is annothered that that they will request a copy of this con to neip formulate the formal report of their efforts. It is recommended that this socument serve as the final Air Force report related to the Roswell matter, for the GAO.

or any other indunes.

CHARD L WEAVER COL USAF DIRECTOR SECURITY AND SPECIAL PROGRAM OVERSIGET

Attacoments

- Washington Post Article, "GAO Turns to Alien Turf in New Probe," January 14, 1994
- 2. GAO Memo. February 15. 1994
- 3. DoD/IG Memo. February 23, 1994
- 4 SAF/FM Memo, February 24, 1994, w/Indorsemem

- 5. SAF/AA Memo, Marcin 1, 1994, w/ Marcin 16, 1994 Addendum
- 6. AF/IN Memo. March 14, 1994
- 7. AF/SE Memo, March 14, 1994
- 8. SAF/AQL Memo, March 27, 1994
- 9. AF/XOWP Memo. March 9, 1994
- 10. SAF/AAI Memo, Marcin 10, 1994
- 11. AFHRA/CC Memo, Marcin 8, 1994
- 12. AFOSI/HO Memo, May 11, 1994
- 13. List of Locations and Records Searched
- 14. HQ AAF "Issuance of Orders," June 5, 1947
- 15. Copy of Vandenberg's Appointment Book and Diary, July 7-9, 1947
- 16. July 9, 1947 Photos of Balloon Wreckage, Ft Worth Star Telegram
- 17. Signed Sworn Statement of Cavitt, May 24, 1994
- 18. Transcript of Cavitt Interview, May 24, 1994
- 19. Letter, July 8, 1946, Project Mogui
- 20. Signed Sworn Statement of Spillhaus, June 3, 1994
- 21. Signed Sworn Statement of Moore, June 8, 1994
- 22. Signed Sworn Statement of Trakowski, June 29, 1994
- 13. Transcript of Interview with Moore, June 8, 1994
- 34. Transcript of Interview with Trakowski, June 29, 1994
- 25. Illustration of Project Mogui "Balloon Trains"
- 26. Two Photos of Project Mogui "Balloon Trains"
- 27. Log Summary, NYU Constant Level Balloon Fiights
- 28. List of Museums Contacted
- 29. Copy of Blueprint for "Pilot Balloon Target, ML-307C/AP Assembly"
- 30. Signed Sworn Statement of Newton, July 21, 1994
- 31. Photos of ML-307C/AP Device. With Vintage Neoprene Balloon and Debris
- 32. Synopsis of Balloon Research Findings by 1LT James McAndrew
- 13 "Mensuration Working Paper," With Drawing and Photo

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15- (אר) THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION CONGERNING :THE

SIGHTING OF AN UFO IN IRAN ON 119 SEPTEMBER 1976.

WAT AROUT 1230 AP ON 19 SEP 76 THE

RECEIVED FOUR TELEPHONE CALLS

FROM CITIVENS LIVING IN THE CHEMIRAN AREA OF TEHRAN SAYING

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THAT THEY HAD SEEN STRANGE OBJECTS IN THE SKY. SOME REPORTED A KIND OF BIRD-LIKE OBJECT WHILE OTHERS REPORTED A HELICOPTER WITH A LIGHT ON. THERE WERE NO HELICOPTERS AIRBORNE AT THAT TIME.

AFTER HE TOLD THE CITIZEN IT MAY ONLY STARS, AND HAD TALKED TO MEHRARAD TOWER HE PECIDED TO LOOK FOR HIMSELF. HE NOTICED AN ORJECT IN THE SKY SIMILAR TO A STAR RIGGER AND RRIGHTER. HE DECIDED TO SCPAHRLE AN F-4 FROM SHAHPOKHI AFR TO INVESTIGATE.

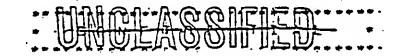
TO A POINT ABOUT 40 NH NORTH OF TEHPAN. DIF TO ITS BRILLIANCE
THE OBJECT WAS FASTLY VISIBLE FROM 70 MILES AWAY.

AS THE F-W APPROACHED A RANGE OF 25 NM HE LOST. ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (WHE AND INTERCOM). HE RPOKE OFF THE INTERCEPT AND HEADED BACK TO SHAHRDKHI. WHEN THE F-W TURNED AWAY FROM THE OBJECT AND APPARENTLY WAS NO LONGER A THREAT TO IT THE AIRCRAFT REGAINED ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS. AT: 01 AU HPS A SECOND F-W WAS LAUNCHED. THE BACKSFATER ACQUIRED A RADAR LOCK ON AT 27 NM. 12 0°CLOCK HT-W POSITION WITH THE VC (RATE OF CLOSURE) AT 150 NMPH.

A HE PARSE DECREASED TO 25 NM THE OBJECT MOVED AWAY AT. A SPECIAL THAT WAS VISTBLE ON THE RADAR SCOPE AND STAYED AT 25NM.

-C. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF A 707 TANKER. THE VISUAL SIZE OF THE ORJECT WAS DIFFICULT TO IDISCERN RECAUSE OF ITS INTENSE RPILLIANCE. THE LIGHT THAT IT GAVE OFF WAS THAT OF FLASHING STRORE LIGHTS LERANGED IN A RECTANGULAR PATTERN AND ALTERNATING BLUE+ GREEN. RED AND DRANGE IN COLOR. THE SEQUENCE OF THE LIGHTS WAS SO FAST THAT ALL THE COLORS COULD BE SEEN AT DNCE. THE DRUFET AND THE PURSUING F-4 CONTINUED ON A COURSE TO THE SOUTH OF TEHRAN WHEN ANOTHER BRIGHTLY LIGHTED OBJECT. ESTIMATED TO BE ONE HALF TO ONE THIRD THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON. CAME OUT OF THE ORIGINAL OBJECT. THIS SECOND OBJECT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE F-4 AT A VERY FAST RATE OF SPEED, THE PILOT ATTEMPTED TO FIRE AN AIM-9 MISSILE AT THE ORJECT BUT AT THAT. INSTANT HIS WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL WENT OFF AND HE LOST ALL COMMUNICATIONS (OHE AND INTERPHONE). AT THIS POINT THE PILOT INITIATED A TURN AND NEGATIVE G DIVE TO GET AWAY - AS HE TURNED THE OBJEAN FELL IN TRAIL AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 3-4 NH_ AR HE CONTINUED IN HIS TURN AMAY, FROM THE PRIMARY OBJECT THE SECOND DRIECT WENT: TO THE INSIDE OF HIS. TURN THEN RETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOIN.

SHOPFLY AFTER THE SECOND OBJECT JOINED UP WITH THE ARY OBJECT ANOTHER OBJECT APPEARED TO FOME OUT OF THE



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OTHER SIDE OF THE PRIMARY OR FILT GOING STREIGHT DOWN-AT A : GREAT RATE OF SPEED. THE F-W CREW HAD REGATIVED CONMUNICATIONS AND THE DEAPONS CONTROL PAREL AND DATCHED THE OBJECT APPROACH THE GROUND ANTICIPATING A LARGE EXPLOSION. THIS OBJECT APPEARED TO COME TO REST GENTLY ON THE EARTH AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT. LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 7-3 KILOMETERS. THE CREU DESCENDED FROM THETR ALTITUDE OF 25% TO 15% AND CONTINUED TO ORSERVE AND MARK THE DRUETTS POSITION. THEY HAD SOME TITFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR . LANBING SO AFTER ORRITING MEHRABAD A FEW TIMES THEY WENT OUT FOR A STRATGHT IN CANDING. THERE WAS A LOT OF INTERFERENCE ON THE BHE AND FACH TIME THEY PASSED THROUGH A MAG. BEARING OF ISO DEGREE FROM EMPARAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS TUME AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT VAS APPROACHING MEHRABAD DURING THIS SAME TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY EXILO FULID BUT DID NOT REPORT SEFTNG ANYTHING. UNTUE THE F-E MAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANOTHER CYLINDER SHAPED OBJECT CAROUT THE SIZE OF A T-RIRD AT THE DITH RETGHT STEADY LIGHTS ON EACH FND AND A FLASHER THE HIDDLES WHEN QUERIED THE SOUFR STATED THERE WAS NO OTHER KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE TREAT DURING THE THAT THE

HE HIDDLE WHEN QUERTED THE TOWER STATED THERE WAS NO CHAFR KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE ERFA. DURING THE TIME THAT THE OBJECT PASSED OVER THE F-4 THE TOWER DID NOT HAVE A VISUAL ON IT BUT PICKED IT UP AFTER THE PILOT TOLD THEM TO LOOK RETUREN THE HOUNTAINS AND THE REFINERY.

E. DIRTER DAYLIGHT THE F-B CREW WAS TAKEN DUT TO THE AREA IN A HELYCOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPAPENTLY. HAD LANDED. NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT LANDED (A DRY LAKE RED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE WEST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICEABLE BEEPER SIGNAL. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS THE LOUDEST WAS ASSIGNED WITH A GARDEN. THEY LANDED AND ASKED THE PEOPLE WITHIN IF THEY HAD NOTICED ANYTHING STRANGE LAST NIGHT. THE PEOPLE WITHIN IF THEY HAD NOTICED ANYTHING STRANGE LAST NIGHT. THE PEOPLE LIGHTENING. THE AIRCRAFT AND AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS. BELWEVED TO HAVE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.

MORE INFORMATION WILL BE

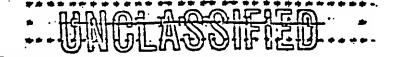
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INFORMATION SHEET

Number 78-1

Prepared by:

LFF-3/Public Services Branch Office of External Relations NASA Headquarters Washington, DC 20546

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

The information contained here has been compiled to respond to queries on Unidentified Flying Objects directed to the White House as well as NASA.

NASA is the focal point for answering public inquiries to the White House relating to UFOs. NASA is not engaged in a research program involving these phenomena, nor is any other government agency.

BACKGROUND

In July of 1977, Dr. Frank Press, Director of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, wrote to Dr. Robert A. Frosch, the NASA Administrator, suggesting NASA should answer all UFO-related mail and also to consider whether NASA should conduct an active research program on UFOs. In a letter dated December 21, 1977, Dr. Frosch agreed that NASA will continue to respond to UFO-related mail as it has in the past and, if a new element of hard evidence that UFOs exist is brought to NASA's attention from a credible source, NASA will analyze the unexplained organic or inorganic sample and report its findings.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of the Air Force were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation has been permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis. Those wishing to review this material may obtain a researcher's permit from the National Archives and Record Service.

Quoting from Dr. Frosch's December 21 letter: "...If some new element of hard evidence is brought to our attention in the future, it would be entirely appropriate for a NASA laboratory to analyze and report upon an otherwise unexplained organic or inorganic sample; we stand ready to respond to any bona fide physical evidence from credible sources. We intend to leave the door clearly open for such a possibility.

"We have given considerable thought to the question of what else the United States might and should do in the area of UFO research. There is an absence of tangible or physical evidence available for thorough laboratory analysis. And, because of the absence of such evidence, we have not been able to devise a sound scientific procedure for investigating these phenomena. To proceed on a research task without a sound disciplinary framework and an exploratory technique in mind would be wasteful and probably unproductive.

"I do not feel that we could mount a research effort without a better starting point than we have been able to identify
thus far. I would therefore propose that NASA take no steps to
establish research in this area or to convene a symposium on
this subject.

Also available:

Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Condon

Report study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for S6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977, from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified

Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National

Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p.

Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541

from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

NASA is aware of the many UFO reports made in recent years. However, the majority of inquiries to NASA concerning UFO sightings address themselves to the reported sightings by astronauts during Earth orbital and lunar missions and the report by President Carter while serving as Governor of Georgia.

-F SCIENCE CONFLIC

UFO UPDATE

By James Oberg

riction between science and flying saucers has generated a blizzard of sparks over the years. The sides are well defined: Establishment scientists traditionally dismiss UFO data as fanciful fiction, while UFO enthusiasts portray themselves as outcast Galileos. prophets of a new scientific revolution.

Advocates of Unidentified Flying Objects insist that they are onto some extraordinary phenomenon unaccountable by contemporary science. The favorite theory involves alien spacecraft, but growing splinter groups promote various psychic. interdimensional, cross-temporal, conspiratorial, or even more bizarre hypotheses. Whatever it is, UFO enthusiasts assert, the confirmation of extraterrestrial

ings could be a key to the next great akthrough in human knowledge. riew could argue such a premise.

Early in 1977, the wire services reported that astronomers now lavor scientific studies of UFOs. According to The New York Times, "unidentified flying objects should be investigated further, a majority of trained astronomical observers said in a survey disclosed recently."

Closer analysis showed that the private pro-UFO survey actually meant that only one-quarter of those polled responded that UFOs "certainly" or "probably" deserved study, with a few more agreeing

that they "possibly" deserved study. More to the point, only one-quarter of 1 percent of the astronomers thought that UFOs were important enough to warrant their personal attention.

But the poll did nevertheless seem to bestow some measure of scientific respectability to this topic, previously ranked among the lunatic fringe. The poll was symptomatic of the changing image of UFOs, and the new status of UFO re-

After three decades of exuberant if amateurish fieldwork, furious propagandizing, and aimless theorizing, a number of UFO groups have finally begun to play the game using rules of science. Accepting the burden of proof, they have mounted an impressive scientific program designed to demonstrate, finally, that UFOs exist.

On a dark hillside in Texas, whiteuniformed men monitor a battery of instruments, hoping to catch and record the subtle physical effects alleged to accompany UFO visitations. In photographic laboratories across the country, data processing specialists analyze computerized images of alleged UFO photographs, seeking evidence of forgery and potential proof of authenticity. A computerized data base in Chicago prints out pattern analyses of UFO sightings, seeking a signal behind the noise of thousands of annual

reports. Pieces of metal picked up near alleged landing sites undergo spectroscopic examination in well-equipped laboratories.

These are the techniques of science. applied to a subject long regarded as beyond the fringes of science. But these are the techniques that will produce proof, if proof is possible.

Standards are now tighter and the experience of UFO investigators greater, so that many "unknowns" have diminished. More and more cases have been solved, but always a fraction remain unsolved, unexplained, unidentified. This residue of unknowns is the basis for UFO enthusiasts' hope. Skeptics disagree. saying that inherent limitations in human perception, memory, and knowledge will always introduce a small artificial residue of unknowns.

So what kind of data will stand up to scientific standards, not as a leftover residue of mysteries, but as a definitive list of recorded events?

Laying aside the possibilities that alien ambassadors will land at the White House or that the fabled "secret captured flying saucer" will ever be rescued from alleged governmental obtivion, hard evidence for the reality and respectability of UFOs must come from laboratories now engaged in scientific research.

The "Project Starlight International" team, privately but generously funded by some Texas millionaires, has assembled an array of instruments that could produce incontrovertible evidence. They have cameras, radar, spectrometers, magnetometers, radiation sensors, gravitometers, and a small laser beam to communicate with extraterrestrials should they happen by.

The Startight UFO trap has now been in full operation for nearly three years. New equipment continues to be added, including a radar set and computerized alert system that automatically telephones volunteer skywatchers in the vicinity of a computed UFO position. The system works well in drills—but nothing substantive has resulted.

The most exciting recent events have dealt with a fierce wood tick infestation on



Spectacular glowing UFO was photographed from a Concorde during 1973 solar eclipse.

"I wish in no way to indicate that NASA has come to any conclusion about these phenomena as such; institutionally, we retain an open mind, a keen sense of scientific curiosity and a willingness to analyze technical problems within our competence."

Reports of unidentified objects entering United States air space are of interest to the military as a regular part of defense surveillance. Beyond that, the U.S. Air Force no longer investigates reports of UFO sightings.

This was not always the case. On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for UFO investigation started in 1947.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations, the USAF said, was based on: (1) an evaluation of a report (often called the Condon Report) prepared by the University of Colorado and entitled "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" (2) a review of the University of Colorado report by the National Academy of Sciences; (3) past UFO studies; and (4) Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

During several space missions NASA astronauts reported phenomena not immediately explainable. However, in every instance NASA satisfied itself that what had been observed was nothing which could be termed abnormal in the space environment. The air-to-ground tapes of all manned missions are available at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, for review by the serious researcher.

On October 12, 1973, while serving as Governor of Georgia, Mr. Carter responded to inquiries from the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) saying that he had seen a bright, moving object in the sky over Leary, Georgia, in October of 1969. He said the object was visible for 10 to 12 inutes and, at one point, shone as brightly as the Moon. The regional NICAP representative investigated the sighting and reported there was no evidence to support anything beyond placing what Mr. Carter saw in NICAP's "unidentified" category. However, it has been suggested by some students of aerial phenomena that Mr. Carter may have viewed the Planet Venus which, at certain times, may appear many times brighter than a star of the first-magnitude.

Since NASA is not engaged in day-to-day UFO research, it does not review UFO-related articles intended for publication, evaluate UFO-type spacecraft drawings or accept accounts of UFO sightings or applications for employment in the field of phenomena investigation. All such material will be returned with NASA's thanks to the sender.

A number of universities and scientific organizations have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a number of private domestic and foreign groups continue to review UFO sighting reports actively. Some of these organizations are:

- (1) National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena John L. Acuff, Director Suite 23 3535 University Boulevard, West Kensington, MD 20795 (301) 949-1267
- (2) The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal UFO Subcommittee Robert Sheaffer, Chairman 9805 McMillan Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 589-8371
- (3) Aerial Phenomena Research Organization James and Coral Lorenzen, Directors 3910 E. Kleindale Road Tucson, AZ 85712 (602) 793-1825
- (4) Mutual UFO Network
 Walter H. Andrus, Jr., Director
 103 Old Towne Road
 Seguin, TX 78155
 (512) 379-9216
- (5) The Center for UFO Studies
 Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director
 924 Chicago Avenue
 Evanston, IL 60202
 (312) 491-1780

could be extremely valuable for the entire human race. It could be financially rewarding for the owners of that proof. And it could spell financial ruin for one prominent UFO skeptic—unless, of course, he was a delivering the proof.

Vational Enquirer, a weekly tabloid it. paper with a circulation in the millions, has a standing offer of \$1 million for positive proof. The London-based whiskey bottler Cutty Sark, Ltd., recently unveiled an even bigger prize of one million pounds Sterling, or about \$1,800,000 at the present exchange rate.

Lesser awards also are available in the absence of positive proof. The Enquirer annually grants up to \$10,000 to witnesses of a UFO incident judged "most scientifically valuable" by an independent panel of UFO specialists (the "Blue-Ribbon Panel," see box). And Cutty Sark has announced plans to award £1000 to the best-written essay on the UFO problem.

Moreover, a number of London betting houses have accepted various wagers on the imminent visitations of extraterrestrials. But the world's most famous "anti-UFO bet" has been set forth in the book *UFOs Explained*.

Author Philip J. Klass, a senior editor of Aviation Week magazine and the nation's leading UFO skeptic, claims he has challenged UFO believers "to put their money where their mouths are." Klass has offered to hay \$10,000 to anyone who agrees to

, if and when certain criteria are met shing that a true UFO visitation has

occurred. Every year until that happens, the wagerer must pay Klass the sum of \$100 (up to a maximum of \$1500, after which payments cease but the pet remains in force).

Less than a dozen UFO enmusiasts have signed up to date, usually on inside information that "this year the government is going to announce UFO contacts...." Such predictions have appeared in print nearly every year for a quarter of a century, but people still seem to believe them. Klass has become a little richer because of them.

Only one UFO buff has maintained his bet in force, apparently more for publicity than persuasion. Stanton Friedman makes a living off his lecture tours proclaiming the reality of UFOs, and he responded to Klass's needling by formally agreeing to the bet a few years ago.

Additionally, Klass has offered to buy back all copies of his book *UFOs Explained* if events prove his assertions incorrect. But pro-UFO scientist Robert McCampbell has done Klass one better. He has offered to buy back copies of his book *UFOlogy* from anyone not satisfied with it, proof or no proof.

Actually, Philip J. Klass already had been setting off multimegaton detonations among the ranks of UFO believers. Miffed when UFO experts in 1968 ridiculed a serious (and still tenable) suggestion that many UFOs were actually ball lightning, the by nature combative aviation reporter

threw nimself into serious investigations of what were regarded as the "best" classic UFO cases. He often dug up startling (and embarrassing) new evidence but has become a pariah in UFO circles (Hynek refuses to appear together with him, and Hynek's "UFO bibliography" handout pointedly ignores Klass s two books).

With the death of astronomer Donald Menzel in 1976. Klass has emerged as the nation's leading UFO skeptic. He spurns the word "debunker," with its connotations of knee-jerk dismissals and unorthodox points of view. Instead, Klass attempts to investigate UFO cases more deeply than might other researchers who have subconscious desires to actually find proof of extraterrestrial visitors. Concentrating only on the generally acclaimed "best cases." Klass often has exposed the superficiality of work done by pro-UFO experts.

In 1977, he joined with other scientists and educators in forming the *Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," a group that has denounced easy acceptance by the public of allegedly baseless beliefs in astrology. the Bermuda Triangle, ESP, *ancient astronauts," and other so-called modern myths. Klass heads a small but potent band of skeptical investigators called the UFO Subcommittee. At the very least, this group demands the tightening of standards in so-called scientific UFOlogy. The level of carelessness of many pro-UFO experts has markedly declined, so progress is being made. DO

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THESE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING AND WAITING

Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), 1909 Sherman Suite 207, Evanston, IL 60201. Self-styled pinnacle of UFO activities, this small group generally depends on other groups for data. Dr. Allen Hynek does the public appearances and fund raising, while researcher Allan Hendry carries out actual coordination and in-depth investigation. Two publications: CUFOS Quarterly Bulletin, \$15/yr.; and International UFO Reporter, \$12/yr.

Aenal Phenomenon Research Organization (APRO), 3910 E. Kleindale, Tucson, AZ 85712. Among the longest surviving UFO groups (represented in 50 countries), APRO is held together by the dedication of its cofounders Jim and Coral Lorenzen, who have recently led the group to specialize s(critics say monopolize) in "UFO abduction cases." APRO Bulletin. \$10/yr. for 12 issues.

National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NI-CAP). Suite 23, 3535 University Blvd., Kensington MD 20795. Another old group, unfortunately in a downhill slide following a decade of organizational in-fighting. NICAP Bulletin, \$10/yr. Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, TX 78155. A vigorous, expanding group acting in concert with CUFOS. MUFON UFO Journal, \$8/yr.

Ground Saucer Watch (GSW), 13238 North 7th Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85029. Highly professional organization (membership by fation only), which applies vigorous scientific standards to investigations. Quarterly journal free with membership, uject Starlight International (PSI), PO Box 5310, Austin TX 78763. Somewhat mysterious organization with the best array

of gadgets yet assembled to measure UFOs—if only they could find one. Irregular bulletin sent in exchange for cash donations.

Committee Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), 191 E. 161st St., Bronx NY 10451. New offshoot of GSW, this small group is using Freedom of Information suits to extract allegedly secret hypothetical government "UFO files." Newsletter \$10/yr. 20th Century UFO Bureau. 756 Haddon Avenue. Collingswood, NJ 08108. This group, associated with Dr. Carl McIntyre's "20th Century Reformation Hour," believes that some UFOs are angels and signs of the imminent Second Coming. However, other UFOs are sent by Satan to confuse people lest they recognize the angels.

UFO Supcommittee of the "Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," 923 Kensington Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14215. The first formal organization of UFO skeptics, who tackle the "best UFO cases" on record, often with spectacular success, much to the dismay of most UFO buffs. Reports of activities are included in the Committee publication The Skeptical Inquirer (formerly Zetetic), \$12/yr.

The National Enquirer's Blue Ribbon Panel of UFO experts (who review "best cases" for cash rewards). Two regular members (James Harder and Leo Sprinkle) are joined by a changing cadre of obscure "UFO experts," including this year's Willard Armstrong and John L. Warren. More respected UFOlogists have declined offers of membership. Send contest entries to UFO REWARD, National Enquirer, Lantana FL, 33464. All entries will be evaluated.

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13 Jun 31

Unexplained Lights

KAF/CC

- Early in the morning of 27 Dec 80 (approximately 0300L), two USAF security police patrolmen saw unusual lights outside the back gate at RAF Woodbridge. Thinking an aircraft might have crashed or been forced down, they called for permission to go outside the gate to investigate. The on-duty flight chief responded and allowed three patroleum to proceed on foot. The individuals reported saiding a strange glowing object in the forest. The object was described as being metalic in appearance and triangular in shape, approximately two to three meters across the base and approximately two meters high. It illuminated the entire forest with a white light. The object itself had a pulsing red light on top and. a bank(s) of blue lights undermouth. The object was hovering or on legs. As the patrolmen approached the object, it maneuvered through the trees. and disappeared. At this time the animals on a nearby farm went into a. frenzy. The object was briefly sighted approximately an hour later near the back gate.
- The next day, three depressions 1 1/2" deep and 7" in diameter were: found where the object had been sighted on the ground. The following night (29 Dec 80) the area was checked for radiation. Beta/gamma readings of 0.1 milliroentgens were recorded with peak rudings in the three depressions and near the center of the triangle formed by the depressions. A nearby tree had moderate (.05-.07) readings on the side of the treetoward the depressions.
- Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke thto five separate white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, timee star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to he south, all of which were about 100 off the nortzon. The objects moved anidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or threehours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time. Numerous individuals, including the undersigned, witnessed the activities in paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHARLES I. HALT, Lt COL, USAL

Deputy Base Commander



DDO UPDATE

AS OF 110600 EST NOV 75

CJCS COMMENTS RE UFO INCIDENT

(U) CJCS, at 10 Nov morning briefing, indicated that when UFO sightings are reported, the NMCC should ask for temperature gradients in the area (i.e., for possible aloft inversions). The CJCS also questioned the advisability of scrambling aircraft against reported UFOs.





THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

8 November 1975 0600 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Unidentified Sightings

1. 0308 EST FONECON from NORAD Command Director: at 0253 EST Malmstrom AFB Montana received seven radar cuts on the height-finder radar at altitudes between 9,500' and 15,500'. Simultaneously, ground witnesses observed lights in the sky and the sounds of jet engines similar to jet fightens. Cross-tell with FAA revealed no jet aircraft within 100NM of the sightings. Radar tracked the objects over Lewistown, Montana at a speed of seven (7) knots. Two F-106 intercepters from the 24th NORAD Region were scrambled at 0254 EST and became airborne at 0257 EST. At the time of the initial voice report personnel at Malmstrom AFB and SAC sites K1, K3, L3 and L6 were reporting lights in the sky accompanied by jet engine noise.

2. 0344 EST FONECON, same source:

Objects could not be intercepted. Fighters had to maintain a minimum of 12,000' because of mountainous terrain. Sightings had turned west, increased speed to 150 knots. Two tracks were apparent on height-finder radars 10-12 NM apart. SAC site K3 reported sightings between 300' and 1,000' while site L-4 reported sightings 5NM NW of their position. Sightings disappeared from radar at position 4650N/10920W at a tracked speed of three (3) knots.

3. At 0440 EST, NMCC intiated contact with the NORAD Command Director who reported the following:

0405 EST: Malmstrom receiving intermittent tracks on both search and height-finder radars. SAC site C-1, 10NM SE of Stanford, Montana, reported visual sightings of unknown objects.

0420 EST: Personnel at 4 SAC sites reported observing intercepting F-106's arrive in area; sighted objects turned off their lights upon arrival of interceptors, and back on upon their departure.

0440 EST: SAC site C-1 still had a visual sighting on objects.

- 4. NORAD stated that Northern Lights will sometimes cause phenomena such as this on height-finder radars, but their check with weather services revealed no possibility of Northern Lights.
- 5. NMCC notified Washington FAA at 0445 EST of the incidents described above. They had not received any information prior to this time.
- 6. 0522 EST FONECON with NORAD Command Director: At 0405 EST SAC Site L-5 observed one object accelerate and climb rapidly to a point in altitude where it became indistinguishable from the stars. NORAD will carry this incident as a FADE remaining UNKNOWN at 0320 EST, since after that time only visual sightings occurred.

WILMAN D. BARNES

| Brigadier General, USA

Deputy Director for Operations, NMCC

Copy to:
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ADDO
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ALL AREA DESKS



DDO UPDATE

AS OF 132200 EST NOV 75

UFO ANALYSIS

(U) In future UFO sightings, the WEST HEM Desk Officer will initiate telephone requests to the Senior Duty Officer at the Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC) for a temperature inversion analysis in the vicinity of unusual sightings. The telephone response by AFGWC will be followed with a priority message. (SOURCE: NMCC MFR 132035 EST NOV 75)

NMCC



THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

13 November 1975 2035 EST

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Requests for Temperature Inversion Analysis

- 1. LTC Schmidt, representing Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC), visited the NMCC at 131500 EST to discuss arrangements to implement the procurement of weather information desired by CJCS, which is the subject of DDO Environmental Services memo of 13 November 1975. The following agreements with LTC Schmidt were reached:
 - a. The West Hem Desk Officer will act as the control officer for temperature inversion analysis requests initiated by the NMCC. These requests will be made in conjunction with sightings of unusual phenomenon along the northern US border.
 - b. Each telephone request will be serialized, i.e., (TIA #1, etc.) and directed to the duty officer at AFGWC, autovon 866-1661 or 271-2586. AFGWC-will provide the requested analyses by telephone followed up by a priority message.

c. A record of the serialized requests/responses will be maintained by the West Hem Desk Officer.

C. D. ROBERTS, JR.

Brigadier General, USMC

Deputy Director for Operations, NMCC

Distribution:

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West Hem Desk

WWW.CCS Ops & Eval Div

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

21 Janaury 1976 0630 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Report of UFO - Cannon AFB NM

Reference: AFOC Phonecon 21055 EST Jan 76

The following information was received from the Air Force Operations Center at 0555 EST:

"Two UFOs are reported near the flight line at Cannon AFB, New Mexico. Security Police observing them reported the UFOs to be 25 yards in diameter, gold or silver in color with blue light on top, hole in the middle and red light on bottom. Air Force is checking with radar. Additionally, checking weather inversion data."

ALB. MORIN

Rear Admiral, USN
Deputy Director for
Operations, NMCC

N M-C C

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

THE JOINT STAFF

31 January 1976 1400 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Unidentified Flying Object Sighting

- 1. At 310805 received phoncon from AFOC: MG Lane, CG, Armanent and Development Test Center, Eglin AFB, Florida called and report a UFO sighting from 0430 EST to 0600 EST. Security Policemen spotted lights from what they called a UFO near an Eglin radar site.
- 2. tographs of the lights were taken. The Eglin Office of In...mation has made a press release on the UFO.
- 3. The temperature inversion analysis indicated no significant temperature inversion at Eglin AFB at that time. The only inversion present was due to radiation from the surface to 2500 feet. The Eglin surface conditions were clear skies, visibility 10-14 miles, calm winds, shallow ground fog on the runway, and a surface temperature of 44 degree F.

FRED A. TREYZ

Brigadier General, USAF Deputy Director for Operations (NMCC)

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

3045 EDT 1976

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORRHDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs)

- 1. At approximately 0345 EDT, the ANMCC called to indicate they had received several reports of UFO's in the vicinity of Fort Ritchie. The following events summarize the reports (times are approximate).
- a. 0130 Civilians reported a UFO sighting near Mt. Airy, Md. This information was obtained via a call from the National Aeronautics Board (?) to the Fort Ritchie Military Police.
- b. 0255 Two separate patrols from Site R reported sighting 3 oblong objects with a reddish tint, moving east to west. Personnel were located at separate locations on top of the mountain at Site R.
- c. 0300 Desk Sgt at Site R went to the top of the Site R mountain and observed a UFO over the ammo storage area at 100-200 yards altitude.
- d. 0345 An Army Police Sgt on the way to work at Site R reported sighting a UFO in the vicinity of Site R.
- 2. ANMCC was requested to have each individual write a statement on the sightings. One individual stated the object was about the size of a 2 1/2 ton truck.
- 3. Based on a JCS memorandum, subject: Temperature Inversion Analysis, dated 13 November 1975, the NMCC contacted the Air Force Global Weather Central. The Duty Officer, LTC OVERBY, reported that the Dulles International Airport observations showed two temperature inversions existed at the time of the

Dject: Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs)

alleged sightings. The first extended from the surface to 1,000 feet absolute and the second existed between 27,000 and 30,000 feet, absolute. He also said the atmosphere between 12,000 and 20,000 feet was heavily saturated with moisture. A hard copy message will follow.

L. J. LEBLANC, Jr.
Brigadier General, USMC
Deputy Director for
Operations, NMCC

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22217

IN REPLY REFER TO

Information Sheet

Philadelphia Experiment; UFO's

Over the years the Navy has received innumerable queries about the socalled "Philadelphia Experiment" or "Project" and the alleged role of the Office of Naval Research (ONR) in it. The majority of these inquiries are directed to the Office of Naval Research or to the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia. The frequency of these queries predictably intensifies each time the experiment is mentioned by the popular press, often in a science fiction book.

The genesis of the Philadelphia Experiment myth dates back to 1955 with the publication of <u>The Case for UFO's</u> by the late Morris K. Jessup.

Some time after the publication of the book, Jessup received correspondence from a Carlos Miguel Allende, who gave his address as R.D. #1, Box 223, New Kensington, PA. In his correspondence Allende commented on Jessup's book and gave details of an alleged secret naval experiment conducted by the Navy in Philadelphia in 1943. During the experiment, according to Allende, a ship was rendered invisible and teleported to and from Norfolk in a few minutes, with some terrible aftereffects for crew members. Supposedly, this incredible feat was accomplished by applying Einstein's "unified field" theory. Allende claimed that he had witnessed the experiment from another ship and that the incident was reported in a Philadelphia newspaper. The identity of the newspaper has never been established. Similarly, the identity of Allende is unknown, and no information exists on his present address.

In 1956 a copy of Jessup's book was mailed anonymously to ONR. The pages of the book were interspersed with hand written comments which alleged a knowledge of UFO's, their means of motion, the culture and ethos of the beings occupying these UFO's, described in pseudo-scientific and incoherent terms.

Two officers, then assigned to ONR, took a personal interest in the book and showed it to Jessup. Jessup concluded that the writer of the comments on his book was the same person who had written him about the Philadelphia Experiment. These two officers personally had the book retyped and arranged for the reprint, in typewritten form, of 25 copies. The officers and their personal belongings have left ONR many years ago, and ONR does not have a file copy of the annotated book.

REVIEW

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

BY A

PANEL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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Review

of the

University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects

by a

Panel of the National Academy of Sciences

The Panel was appointed in the latter part of October and early November 1968. The charge to the Panel was "to provide an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the (University of Colorado) study as reflected in the (University's) Report." While the Panel largely restricted its review to this charge, it was thought both appropriate and necessary that the Panel become familiar with various scientific points of view as presented in other publications and reports by technically trained persons.

It was not the task of the Panel to conduct its own study of UFOs or to invite advocates, scientifically trained or not, of various points of view to hearings. The task was to study the University's Report and to assess: First, its scope; namely, did the Report, in the opinion of the Panel, cover those topics that a scientific study of UFO phenomena should have embraced? Second, its methodology; namely, did the Report, in the opinion of the Panel, reveal an acceptable scientific methodology and approach to the subject? Third, its findings; namely, were the conclusions and interpretations warranted by the evidence and analyses as presented in the Report and were they reasonable?

In the course of its review the Panel consulted papers on the same subject by technically trained persons (for example, William Markowitz, "The Physics and Metaphysics of Unidentified Flying Objects," Science, 157 (1967), pp. 1274-79. James E. McDonald, "Science, Technology, and UFOs," presented January 26, 1968, at a General Seminar of the United Aircraft Research Laboratories, East Hartford, Connecticut. James E. McDonald, "UFOs - An International Scientific Problem," presented March 12, 1968, at the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute Astronautics Symposium, Montreal, Canada. James E. McDonald, "Statement on International Scientific Aspects of the Problems of Unidentified Flying Objects," sent to the United Nations on June 7, 1967. Donald H. Menzel, Flying Saucers, Harvard University Press (Cambridge, 1952). Donald H. Menzel and Lyle G. Boyd, The World of Flying Saucers, Doubleday (New York, 1963). Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14-18, 1953. Special Report of the USAF Scientific Advisory Board ad hoc Committee to Review Project "Blue Book," March, 1966. Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects, Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninetieth Congress, Second Session, July 29, 1968).

The Panel began its review immediately after the Report became available on November 15, 1968, by an initial reading of the Report by each member of the Panel during a two-week period. The Panel convened on December 2 for a discussion of members' initial assessments, for consideration of the Panel's charge (scope, methodology, and findings in the Report), and for delineation of further steps in its review. The latter included the study of other documents presenting views and findings of technically trained persons (e.g., the documents cited above), further examination of the Report's summary and findings, and further directed study of specialized chapters of the Report by appropriate members of the Panel. Extensive discussion, both by correspondence and by telephone, occurred during this period. The Panel met again on January 6, 1969, to conclude its deliberations and to prepare its findings, which are presented below.

I. SCOPE

The study by the University of Colorado commenced in October 1966 and continued for about two years. Case studies of 59 reports of UFOs are presented in detail, with 68 plates; of these, ten reports predated the project, but were so well documented that they were included. A chapter is devoted to UFOs in history, one to UFO study programs in foreign countries, and one to UFOs reported in the 20 years preceding the study. Ten chapters are devoted to perceptual problems, processes of perception and reporting, psychological aspects of UFO reports, optics, radar, sonic boom, atmospheric electricity and plasma interpretations, balloons, instrumentation for UFO searches, and statistical analyses. (Twenty-four appendixes add detailed technical background to the study. Volume 4 concludes with an index of 27 pages.)

In our opinion the scope of the study was adequate to its purpose: a scientific study of UFO phenomena.

II. METHODOLOGY

As a rule, field trips were made to investigate UFO reports only if they were less than a year old. The Report states that nearly all UFO sighting are of short duration, seldom last an hour and usually for a few minutes. Thus most investigations consisted of interviews with persons who made reports. Three teams, usually consisting of two persons each (a physical scientist and a psychologist, were employed in field investigations where telephonic communication with UFO-sighting individuals gave hope of gaining added information. The aim was to get a team to the site as quickly as possible after a reported sighting. (It was found that nearly all cases could be classified in such categories as pranks, hoaxes, naive interpretations, and various types of misinterpretations A few events, which did not fit these categories, are left unexplained.)

Materials and conditions amenable to laboratory approaches were investigated — e.g., alleged UFO parts by chemical analysis, automobile ignition failure by simulation studies, and UFO photography by photogrammetric analyses. (Of 35 photographic cases investigated, nine are said to give evidence of probable fabrication, seven are classified as natural

or man-made phenomena, twelve provided insufficient data for analysis, and seven were considered to be possible fabrications; none proved to be "real objects with high strangeness.")

Technically trained personnel were utilized by the University. The University group included a sub-group on field investigations of UFO reports; their narration and interpretations of cases are reasonable and adequate. Leading groups were engaged under contract for specialized work -- e.g., Stanford Research Institute on radar anomalies and a subsidiary of the Raytheon Corporation for photogrammetric analyses. Divergent views of those few scientists who have looked into UFOs were taken into account. The history of the subject was also surveyed, including the experiences in some other nations. Finally, extensive use was made of many specialists in various public and private laboratories.

The Report makes clear that with the best means at our disposal, positive correlation of all UFO reports with identifiable, known phenomena is not possible. No study, past, current or future, can provide the basis for stating categorically that a familiar phenomenon will necessarily be linkable to every sighting. The Report is free of dogmatism on this matter. It is also clear, as one goes through the descriptions of UFO sightings, whether in the Report or in other literature, that while some incidents have no positive identification with familiar phenomena, they also have no positive identification with extraterrestrial visitors or artifacts.

We think the methodology and approach were well chosen, in accordance with accepted standards of scientific investigation.

III. FINDINGS

The study concludes (a) that about 90 percent of all UFO reports prove to be quite plausibly related to ordinary phenomena, (b) that little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and (c) that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby. At the same time it is emphasized in the Report that (c) is an opinion based on evidence now available.

The Report's findings and evaluations -- essentially eight in number, presented in its first section -- are concerned with official secrecy on UFOs, UFOs as a possible defense hazard, the future governmental handling of UFO-sighting reports, and five of them relate to the question of what if any further investigation of UFOs appear warranted in the light of the study. We paraphrase and summarize these findings and evaluations below, appending our comments.

1. On secrecy. Is the subject "shrouded in official secrecy"? The study found no basis for this contention.

We accept this finding of the study.

2. On defense. (a) Is there evidence that UFO sightings may represent a defense hazard? No such evidence came to light in the study. This, however, was not an objective of the study and was properly construed as a Department of Defense matter. (b) The Report states: "The history of the past 21 years has repeatedly led Air Force officers to the conclusion that none of the things seen, or thought to have been seen, which pass by the name of UFO reports, constituted any hazard or threat to national security."

We concur with the position described in (a). As to (b), we found no evidence in the Report or other literature to contradict the quoted statement.

3. On future UFO sightings. "The question remains as to what, if anything, the federal government should do about the UFO reports it receives from the general public?" The Report found no basis for activity related to such sighting reports "in the expectation that they are going to contribute to the advance of science," but the Department of Defense should handle these in its normal surveillance operations without need for such special units as Project Blue Book.

We concur in this recommendation.

4-8. On further investigation. (4) should the federal government "set up a major new agency, as some have suggested for the scientific study of UFOsn? The study found no basis for recommendation of this kind. (5) Would further extensive study of UFO sightings contribute to science? "Our general conclusion is that nothing has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge. The Report then notes that specific research topics may warrant consideration: (6) "There are important areas of atmospheric optics, including radio wave propagation, and of atmospheric electricity in which present knowledge is quite incomplete. These topics come to our attention in connection with the interpretation of some UFO reports, but they are also of fundamental scientific interest, and they are relevant to practical problems related to the improvement of safety of military and civilian flying. Research efforts are being carried out in these areas by the Department of Defense, the Environmental Science Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and by universities and nonprofit research organizations such as the National Center for Atmospheric Research, whose work is sponsored by the National Science Foundation."

The Report also observes (7) that UFO reports and beliefs are also of interest to "the social scientist and the communications specialist." In these areas particularly -- i.e., (6) and (7) -- the study suggests (8) that "scientists with adequate training and credentials who do come up with a clearly defined, specific proposal" should be supported, implying that normal competitive procedures and assessments of proposals should be followed here as is customary.

We concur with these evaluations and recommendations.

IV. PANEL CONCLUSION

The range of topics in the Report is extensive and its various chapters, dealing with many aspects of the subject, should prove of value to scholars in many fields. Its analyses and findings are pertinent and useful in any future assessment of activity in this field. We concur in the recommendation suggesting that no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data-of the past two decades.

We are unanimous in the opinion that this has been a very creditable effort to apply objectively the relevant techniques of science to the solution of the UFO problem. The Report recognizes that there remain UFO sightings that are not easily explained. The Report does suggest, however, so many reasonable and possible directions in which an explanation may eventually be found, that there seems to be no reason to attribute them to an extraterrestrial source without evidence that is much more convincing. The Report also shows how difficult it is to apply scientific methods to the occasional transient sightings with any chance of success. While further study of particular aspects of the topic (e.g., atmospheric phenomena) may be useful, a study of UFOs in general is not a promising way to expand scientific understanding of the phenomena. On the basis of present knowledge the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings.

-- Gerald M. Clemence, chairman; H. R. Crane, David M. Dennison, Wallace O. Fenn, H. Keffer Hartline, E. R. Hilgard, Mark Kec, Francis W. Reschelderier, William W. Rubey, C. D. Shane, Oswald G. Villar, Jr.

Attachments:

-- List of Panel Members

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+4545 *

AMALGAMATED FLYING SAUCER CLUBS OF AMERICA (Phoesitions) (AFSCA) P.O. Box 84 Phone: (213) 885-0438 Northridge, CA 91324 Gabriel Green, Pres. Founded: 1959. Members: 5000. Lacal Groups: 110. "World-wide research organization with members in all 50 states and in 23 foreign countries to inform the general public about the reality of flying saucers (extraterrestrial spacecraft piloted by advanced men and women from other planets and star systems) and of their plan for imparting their advanced knowledge to the people of the Earth in order to resolve present world problems." AFSCA serves as a source of 'contactee-oriented" flying saucer information, including books, photographs, comactee reports, and space tapes ("tape recorded messages from space people"). Local units hold public meetings to promote knowledge of the saucer subject and serve as sources for information and literature in their areas. Publications: Flying Saucers International, quarterly.

INTERNATIONAL FORTEAN ORGANIZATION (Pageoness) (INFO) P.O. Box 367 Phone: (703) 920-7120 Arlington, VA 22210 Paul J. Willis, Dir. Founded: 1965. Members: 1500. Scientists, scholars, and laymen concerned with new and unusual scientific discoveries, philosophic problems pertaining to the criteria of scientific validity, and theories of knowledge. Maintains library of 5000 volumes in the physical, biological, and psychological sciences. Named after Charles Hoy Fort (1874-1932), an American journalist who was interested in researching and documenting unusual and unexplained natural phenomena. Publications: (1) Fortean Times, bimonthly; (2) The Into Journal, bimonthly; (3) Occasional Papers, Separades: Fortean Society, Convention/ Meeting: annual.

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA (NICAP) 35 University Blvd. W., Suite 23 Phone: (301) 949-1267 nsington, MÓ 20795 John L. Acutt, Pres. rounded: 1956. Members: 4000. Staff: 5. Persons interested in aerial phenomena. particularly unidentified flying objects (UFOs); panel of advisers includes scientists, engineers, aviation experts, clergymen, retired military officers, and professors. To gather, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate reliable information on aerial phenomena. Promotes scientific investigation. Field investigations carried out by technically oriented subcommittees (35 U.S.). Provides bibliographic and source materials to students, exchange data to scientific societies and individual scientists, and semi-technical reports to scientists, Congress, and the press. Maintains large library on aerial phenomena, aviation, astronomy, and collection of magazine articles, newspaper clippings, letters, and other documents. Sponsors a lecture program and an exhibit. Involved with a computer study. Project ACCESS. Publications: The U.F.O. Investigator, monthly; also publishes UFO Evidence; UFO Wave of 1947; Strange Effects from UFOs. Board of governors meets quarterly.

SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY (Phenomena) (SAUCERS)

P.O. Box 2228 Phone: (304) 269-2719 Clarksburg, WV 26301 Gray Barker, Exec. Officer Founded: 1954, Members: 6000, Staff: 3. Persons interested in UFO's (unidentified flying objects, popularly called flying saucers). Sponsors monthly lectures in New York City and speeches to colleges and other institutions throughout the United States. Conducts research. Maintains library of several thousand UFO books and periodicals. Publications: Newsletter, irregular. Takes part in annual convention known as the Congress of Scientific Utologists. Convention/ Meeting: annual.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CENTER FOR SHORT LIVED PHEHIMENA 185 Alewite Brook Pky. Phone: (617) 868-4793 Cambridge, MA 02138 Robert Citron, Dir. Founded: 1968, Funded by Smithsonian Institution, Serves as a clearing house for receipt and dissemination of information concerning rare or infrequent

natural events which might go unobserved or uninvestigated, such as remote came eruptions, birth of new islands, fall of meteorites and large firehalls. sudden changes in biological and ecological systems. Observers all over the world including news media, private citizens, individual scientists, and scientific observatories report on any such short-lived events. Rapid team mobilization will enable research teams, with instruments and equipment, to get into event areas in as short a time as possible to collect data that might otherwise be lost to science. Publications: (1) Event Information Reports, daily: (2) Event Notification Reports, daily; (3) Annual Report; (4) Event Reports, irregular.

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SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED (Phonomora) (SITU) R.D. One Phone: (201) 496-4366 Columbia, NJ 07832 Albena Zwerver, Exec.Sec. Femilité: 1965. Members: 1250. An organization "for the acquisition, investigation and dissemination of information on reports of all langible items in the fields of chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology and anthropology, that are not readily explained." Encourages field work and on-the-spot investigation by offering advice, helping to raise funds and arranging contacts for members who are planning field trips and expeditions. Field work and research are reviewed by a panel of twenty scientists. Disseminates information on findings through its quarterly journal, papers and reports. Current investigations conducted by Society members include such areas as ancient Egyptian television, ringing rocks, entombed toads and poltergeist manifestations. The Society maintains information files of original material, a map collection and a specialized library. Committees: Activities; Library, Publications: (1) Pursuit, quarterly; (2) Annual Report: also publishes occasional papers and special reports.

UFO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL CENTER (Placement) (UFOIRC) P.O. Box 57 Phone: (301) 435-0705 Riderwood, MD 21139 Thomas M. Olsen, Pres. Founded: 1966. To collect, analyze, publish and disseminate information on reports of unidentified flying objects. Publications: Reference for Outstanding UFO Sighting Reports, irregular.

±4644 ± Aerial Phenomena research organization (Apro) 3910 E. Kleindale Rd. Phone: (602) 793-1825 Coral E. Lorenzen, Sec.-Treas. Tucson, AZ 85712 Femind: 1952/ Members: 3000. Staff: 5. To conduct investigations and research into the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) and to find a scientifically acceptable solution to this phenomenon. Has special representatives in over 50 countries. Uses services of over things staff consultants in fields ranging from biochemistry to astronomy. Maintains COMCAT, computer catalog of all available UFO reports. Publications: Bulletin,

UFO FACT SHEET

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The Air Force investigation of UFOs began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953 it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969, the Air Force investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

The following is a statistical listing of reported UFO sightings during the Air Force investigation:

UFO SIGHTINGS 1947 - 1969

12 7 22 27 27 22
7 22 27 22
7 22 27 22
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Of these total sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun and the moon), weather conditions and hoaxes. As indicated, only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969, the secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

PROJECT

BLUE

1 FEBRUARY 1966

PROJECT BLUE BOOK

The United States Air Force has the responsibility under the Department of Defense for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The name of this program, which has been in operation since 1948, is Project Blue Book. It has been identified in the past as Project Sign and Project Grudge.

Air Force interest in unidentified flying objects is related directly to the Air Force responsibility for the air defense of the United States. Procedures for conducting this program are established by Air Force Regulation 200-2.

The objectives of Project Blue Book are two-fold: first, to determine whether UFOs pose a threat to the security of the United States; and, second, to determine whether UFOs exhibit any unique scientific information or advanced technology which could contribute to scientific or technical research. In the course of accomplishing these objectives, Project Blue Book strives to identify and explain all UFO sightings reported to the Air Force.

HOW THE PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED

The program is conducted in three phases. The first phase includes receipt of UFO reports and initial investigation of the reports. The Air Force base nearest the location of a reported sighting is charged with the responsibility of investigating the sighting and forwarding the information to the Project Blue Book Office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

If the initial investigation does not reveal a positive identification or explanation, a second phase of more intensive analysis is conducted by the Project Blue Book Office. Each case is objectively and scientifically analyzed, and, if necessary, all of the scientific facilities available to the Air Force can be used to assist in arriving at an identification or explanation. All personnel associated with the investigation, analysis, and evaluation efforts of the project view each report with a scientific approach and an open mind.

The third phase of the program is dissemination of information concerning UFO sightings, evaluations, and statistics. This is accomplished by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information.

The Air Force defines an unidentified flying object as any aerial object which the observer is unable to identify.

Reports of unfamiliar objects in the sky are submitted to the Air Force from many sources. These sources include military and civilian pilots, weather observers, amateur astronomers, business and professional men and women, and housewives, etc.

Frequently such objects as missiles, balloons, birds, kites, searchlights, aircraft navigation and anticollision beacons, jet engine exhaust, condensation trails, astronomical bodies and meteorological phenomena are mistakenly reported as unidentified flying objects.

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The Air Force groups its evaluations of UFO reports under three general headings: (1) identified, (2) insufficient data, and (3) unidentified.

Identified reports are those for which sufficient specific information has been accumulated and evaluated to permit a positive identification or explanation of the object.

Reports categorized as <u>Insufficient Data</u> are those for which one or more elements of information essential for evaluation are missing. Some examples are the omission of the duration of the sighting, date, time, location, position in the sky, weather conditions, and the manner of appearance or disappearance. If an element is missing and there is an indication that the sighting may be of a security, scientific, technical, or public interest value, the Project Blue Book Office conducts an additional investigation and every attempt is made to obtain the information necessary for identification. However, in some instances, essential information cannot be obtained, and no further action can be taken.

The third and by far the smallest group of evaluations is categorized as Unidentified. A sighting is considered unidentified when a report apparently contains all pertinent data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis concerning the cause or explanation of the report but the description of the object or its motion cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomena.

TYPES OF UFO IDENTIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

There are various types of UFO sightings. Most common are reports of astronomical sightings, which include bright stars, planets, comets, fireballs, meteors, auroral streamers, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, moving clouds, or other obscurations or unusual conditions, the planets, including Venus, Jupiter, and Mars have been reported as unidentified flying objects. Stellar mirages are also a source of reports.

Satellites are another major source of UFO reports. An increase in satellites reported as UFOs has come about because of two factors. The first is the increase of interest on the part of the public; the second is the increasing number of satellites in the skies. Positive knowledge of the location of all satellites at all times enables rapid identification of satellite sightings. Keeping track of man-made objects in orbit about the earth is the responsibility of the North American Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. This sophisticated electronic system gathers complex space traffic data instantly from tracking stations all over the world.

Other space surveillance activities include the use of ballistic tracking and large telescopic cameras. ECHO schedules are prepared by the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Maryland, and schedules of the South/North equator crossings are prepared by the Smithsonian Institution at Cambridge, Massachusetts. From the data produced by these agencies, satellites mistakenly reported as UFOs can be quickly identified. Some of these are visible to the naked eye.

Aircraft account for another major source of UFO reports, particularly during adverse weather conditions. When observed at high altitudes and at some distance, aircraft can have appearances ranging from disc to rocket shapes due to the reflection of the sun on their bright surfaces. Vapor or condensation trails from jet aircraft will sometimes appear to glow fiery red or orange when reflecting sunlight. Afterburners from jet aircraft are often reported as UFOs since they can be seen from great distances when the aircraft cannot be seen.

The Project Blue Book Office has direct contact with all elements of the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Agency civil air control centers. All aerial refueling operations and special training flights can be checked immediately. Air traffic of commercial airlines and flights of military aircraft are checked with the nearest control center, enabling an immediate evaluation of aircraft mistakenly reported as UFOs. However, since many local flights are not carried, these flights are probable causes of some reports.

Balloons continue to be reported as UFOs. Several thousand balloons are released each day from military and civilian airports, weather stations, and research activities. There are several types of balloons - weather balloons, rawinsondes, radiosondes, and the large research balloons which have diameters up to 300 feet. At night, balloons carry running lights which cause an unusual appearance when observed. Reflection of the sun on balloons at dawn and sunset sometimes produce strange effects. This usually occurs when the balloon, because of its altitudes, is exposed to the sun. Large balloons can move at speeds of over 100 miles per hour when moving in high altitude jet windstreams. These balloons sometimes appear to be flattened on top. At other times, they appear to be saucershaped and to have lights mounted inside the bag itself due to the sun's rays reflecting through the material of the balloon. The Balloon Control Center at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, maintains a plot on all Military Upper Air Research Balloons.

Another category of UFO evaluations labeled Other includes missiles, reflections, mirages, searchlights, birds, kites, spurious radar indications, boaxes, fireworks, and flares.

Aircraft, satellites, balloons, and the like should NOT be reported since they do not fall within the definition of an unidentified flying object.

CONCLUSIONS

To date, the firm conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no unidentified flying object reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as unidentified represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as unidentified are extraterrestrial vehicles.

The Air Force will continue to investigate all reports of unusual aerial phenomena over the United States. The services of qualified scientists and technicians will continue to be used to investigate and analyze these reports, and periodic reports on the subject will be made.

The former Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Carl Vinson, recently commented on the conduct of the UFO program by the Air Force and stated that Congressional hearings on this subject are unnecessary.

The Air Force does not deny the possibility that some form of life may exist on other planets in the universe. However, to date, the Air Force has neither received nor discovered any evidence which proves the existence and intra-space mobility of extraterrestrial life. The Air Force continues to extend an open invitation to anyone who feels that he possesses any evidence of extraterrestrial vehicles operating within the earth's near space envelope to submit his evidence for analysis. Initial contact for this purpose is through the following address:

PROJECT BLUE BOOK INFORMATION OF FICE SAFOI WASHINGTON, D C 20330

Anyone observing what he considers to be an unidentified flying object should report it to the nearest Air Force Base. Persons submitting a UFO report to the Air Force are free to discuss any aspect of the report with anyone. The Air Force does not seek to limit discussion on such reports and does not withhold or censor any information pertaining to this unclassified program.

On December 17, 1969 the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" of present technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extrater-

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, they decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision. If, however, firm evidence is found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency will be directed to undertake the effort.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations (Edition 8, Vol I, pp. 432-3). Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

For further reference material, two documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151:

Silentific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes. 1,465 p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified
Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy
of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated
hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541.

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NON AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS

The following items are for internal use only and are not available for distribution to the public. These concern internal management and procedures for forwarding UFO reports to the appropriate agency:

- 1. Air Force Regulation 200-2
- 2. JANAP 146

The Air Force has no films, photographs, maps, charts, or graphs of unidentified flying objects. Photographs that have been submitted for evaluation in conjunction with UFO reports have been determined to be a misinterpretation of natural or conventional objects. These objects have a positive identification.

The Air Force no longer possesses, and thus does not have for distribution, outdated reports on Project Sign, Project Grudge, Blue Book Special Report No. 14, and outdated Project Blue Book press releases. Non-military UFO publications should be requested from the publisher, not the Air Force.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL

Books listed below deal with facts and theories about our solar universe, the sun, planets, comets, meteorites, the universe, stars, constellations and galaxies; telescopes, the computation of time as it relates to astronomy, star maps and charts, and the history of astronomy.

SKY & TELESCOPE, by Sky Publishing Corporation, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Monthly Magazine, 60 cents per copy.

WEATHER ELEMENTS, by BLAIR, published Prentice Hall. Has an excellent chapter on often misidentified weather phenomena.

PLANETS, STARS, AND SPACE, by CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH M. & NICHOLSON, THOMAS D. An illustrated, non-technical explanation of the earth, planets, stars, and the universe. Prepared in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History.

JUNIOR SCIENCE BOOK OF STARS, by CROSBY, PHOEBE. An easy-to-read, exciting story of what scientists know about the stars, planets, the moon, and the MILKY WAY.

CHALLENGE OF THE UNIVERSE, by HYNEK, J. ALLEN & ANDERSON, NORMAN. Discusses the nature of the universe; astronomy and cosmology, published by Scholastic Press.

THE STORY OF THE STARS, by MALONEY, TERRY. An introduction to the universe; our solar system, our galaxy, and other galaxies. Many interesting illustrated analogies help build concepts of size and distance. Includes references to the Van Allen radiation belts and zodiacal light observation of 1960.

THE WORLD OF FLYING SAUCERS, by MENZEL & BOYD. A scientific examination of the classic UFO reports.

THE MOON, METEORITES, AND COMETS, Dtd 1963, by MIDDLEHURST & KUIPER. Continuous analysis of Soviet moon photos. Chapter on Siberian meteorite and photos or comets computation of various comet orbital photos.

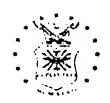
THE NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR IN THE OPEN AIR, by MINNAERT, Dover Publications. This is an excellent paperback written in understandable lay language.

METEORS, by OLIVIER. Standard text by foremost authority on meteors.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF MARS, 1905-1961, by SLIPHER, E. C., published by Lowell Observatory.

ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON, by VALLE, JACQUES.

FIRST MAN TO THE MOON, by VON BRAUN, WERNHER.



Fact Sheet

United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330

INFORMATION OF UPOS

Thank you for your request for information on the Air Force's investigation of unidentified flying objects, or UFO's.

The Air Force investigation of UFO's began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953, it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969 we investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

Of these sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections, and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun, and the moon), weather conditions, and hoaxes. As indicated, only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book. The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and experience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

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ī	UFO	SIGHTI	GS BY YEAR
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1	YEAR	TOTAL	UNIDENTIFIED
ı	1947	112	12
ļ	1948	156	7 1
1	1949	186	22
Ţ	1950	210	27
!	1951	169	22
ļ	1952	1501	303 I 42 I
!	1953	509	42 1 46 I
!	1954	487	24 I
1	1955 1956	545 670	14
1	1950	1006	14
i	1958	627	10
ł	1959	390	12
i	1960	557	14
٠	1961	591	13
	1962	474	15
i	1963	399	14
i	1964	562	19
Ì	1965	887	16
1	1966	1112	32
١	1967	937	19
Ī	1968	375	3
I	1969	146	1
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i	TOTAL	: 12,61	8 701
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There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations. Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

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SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLITED Box 265 Phone: (201)842-5299 Little Silver, NJ 07739

Organized "for the ecquisition, investigation and dissemination of information on reports of all tangible itsee in the fisids of chemistry, setremony, geology, bloingy and anthropology, that are not readily appliance." Encourage field work and on-the-spet investigation by offering advice and arranging contacts for members who are planning field trips and expeditions. Field work and research are reviewed by a penal of 15 ectasticts. Disseminates information on findings through its quarterly journel. Society members here surrently levestigated Les Hass-type greatures in North America, UFO's, Bigfoot, Bersude Triangle, eattle mutilations, ghost end poltergolet manifestations. The Society maintains information files of original material, a map sollection and a specialized library.

PROJECT STARLIGHT INTERNATIONAL P.O. Box 5310 Austin, TX 78763

Phone: (512)458-2031

To gather and discounses a tread range of instrumented UFO hard deta to the scientific community. Utilizes magnetometers, a gravineter, speatrometer, radar, laser-telescope-vides system and other electronic and spitcal systems for resording physical effects, optical images and location of UFOs. Upon a UFO sighting, the IRGUS system (Automated Ring-up mm Geoluceted UFO lightings), now under development, will begin "UFOs-event sharing," an eutomated telephoning of all volunteers (laymon, angiomers, scientists), using several lines simultaneously, so they may locate the UFO, sequire photos, ooten and data. Majeteless a specially equipped mobile laboratory unit.

MALGINATED FLYING SAUCER CLUES OF EXCELCT P.O. Nor 39 Tuccs Valley, CA 92284

"Yorldwide research organization with members in all 50 states and in 23 fermion countries to inform the general public about the reality of flying sources (extratorrestrial spacecraft piloted by advanced men and women from other planets and star systems) and aftheir plan for imparting their advanced moviedge to the people of the Earth in order to reselve present world president." AFSGS cerves as a cource of "cantestor-eriented" flying source information, including books, photographs, "contactor" reports, and apace topes ("tape recorded messages from space people").

HATIOMAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON UNIDERTIFIED PLITAG OBJECTS 7970 Woodman Ave., Swite 207 Phono: (213)781-7704 Ven Huye, C& 91402

Individuals interested in investigating "the truth concerning UFOs and esseciated phenomena." Probes UFO reports and relates findings to governmental agencies and the general public via the press, radio, televisions and newsletters. Bolds essions, produces and distributes books and associates. Bestews awards. Maisteins library of 1700 volumes.

EXTIGUAL INVESTIGATIONS CONSTITUTE OF SHIDESTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS 7970 Noodman Are., Suite 207 Fhone: (213)781-7704 Yao Huye, CA 91802

Individuals interested in investigating "the truth concerning GFOs and associated phenosens." Probes GFO reports and relates findings to governmental agencies and the general public via the press, radio, television and committees. Bolds semicars; produces and distributes books and associates. Bestows everds. Mainteles library of 1700 volumes.

SPACE AND OVERPLAISED CRESTILL EVERTS DESELICE SOCIETY P.O. Box 2229 Phone: (304)269-271 Clerkoburg, VV 26301

Persons interested in UTOs (unidentified flying objects, popularly called flying source). Spensore monthly lectures in New York City and spectoes to college and other institutions throughout the Dattes States. Concepts research. Maistains library of several thousand UTO poeza and periodicals.

BATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMUTTEE ON ARRIAL PREMINDENA One Benk St., Suite 307 Celthersburg, NO 20760 Phone: (301)258-9064

Persons interested in serial phen.vene, perticularly identified flying objects (GFOs); penel of advisors includes scientists, angineers, eviction syperts, clergymen, retired military afficers, and professors. To getbar, snalyss, evaluate, and discensions reliable information on serial phanomena. Promotes scientific investigation. Provides bibliographic and source materials to students, exchange data to actentific societies end ledividual scientists, and semi-technical reports to solutions, Congress and the press. Maintains large library as serial phenomena, eviation, estronomy, and collection of bagazine articles, Gospaper clippings, latters and other documents.

GROUND SLUCTH WATCH 13238 M. Seventh Dr. Phoenix, AZ 85029

Phone: (602)942-7216

Solectiets, angioers, prefeccionale and educated legmen interacted in taking scientific action to resolve the accreversial elements in UTO reports. Objectives are: to previde an accessible outlet for all interested persons who wish to report any acrial phesomess experiences without feer of ridicule or undue publicity; to "edify a sonfused medie" with fectual press releases, lectures, conference and laterviews; to research and evaluate all UTO eases to which collectific criteric can be applied and analyzed with the use of specialized talants and instrumentation; to continue to pursue legal action against the federal government with lewswits and Fraedom of Information act requests for release of UTO materials; to bring forth the workshid hypotheses and theories of UTO origin and the reasons for their continuing survaillances.

AFRIAL PRESCRICES RESEARCE OBGAFFZATIOS
3910 E. Cielnoale Rd. Phone: (602)323-1825
Tuosoo, AZ 85712

Conducts investigations and research into the phanomenon of unidentified flying abjects (UTOs) and to find a scientifically acceptable solution to this phanomenon. Ene appeals representatives in ever 50 countries. Uses services of ever 88 staff consultates in ever 50 countries. Uses services of ever 88 staff consultates in fields renging from biochemistry to astrocemy. Maintains computer-escassed library of acceptable and publications from all over the world. Jointly produces public GTO exhibit located in the IDS Center, Minneapolis, MM.

INTERNATIONAL PORTRAM ORGANIZATION 7317 Beltimore Ave. Phone: (301)779-1873 College Park, NO 20740

Scientists, scholars and legues concerned with new and unusual colentific discoveries, philosophic problems pertaining to the griterie of scientific validity cod theories of knowledge. Raistation library of 5000 volumes in the physical, biological and psychological eciences. Hand after Charles Boy Fort (1872-1932), on Aperican journelist who was laterested in rescerting and decumenting unusual and unexpicited natural phenomena.

VESTIGIA Si Brookwood Rood Stenhope, NJ 0787%

Pagner (201)347-3836

Scientists, engineers, techniciene, end interseted individuals. Established to investigate and conduct research into unexplained actentific phenomena. Trains escours in investigative techniques; aupplies speciers to universities and organizations. The group-name is the Latin word for 'investigate,' which, in itself, Beecs 'footpriat.' Sponeors cheritable program. Maintains library and biographical erchives; compiles statistics.

UPO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL CENTER 9652 M. 31st Ave., G7 Phoenix, AZ 85021

Phone: (602)997-1523

To collect, enalyse, publish and disseminate information on reports of unisentified flying objects. Compiles statistics, denducts research programs; maintains library, smildree's and students' services and speakers bureau.



Fact Sheet

United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330-1000

87-34

Unidentified Flying Objects

History

The Air Force began investigating UFOs in 1948 under a program called Project Sign. Later the program's name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953 it became known as Project Blue Book. On Dec. 17, 1969, the secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on a number of factors, including reports and studies by the University of Colorado and the National Academy of Sciences, as well as past UFO studies and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and vience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were:

No UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security.

 There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge. • There has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Between 1948 and 1969 the Air Force investigated 12,618 reported UFO sightings. Of these, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft; immaterial objects such as lightning, reflections, and other natural phenomena; astronomical objects such as stars, planets, the sun, and the moon; weather conditions; and hoaxes. Only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

More Information Available

All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Reference Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review. A list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena can be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations, available in the reference section of most libraries.



IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 17, 1969

NO. 1077-69 OXford 7-5131 (Info.) OXford 7-3189 (Copies)

AIR FORCE TO TERMINATE PROJECT "BLUE BOOK"

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr., announced today the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

In a memorandum to Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan, Secretary Seamans stated that "the continuation of Project Blue Book cannot be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science," and concluded that the project does not merit future expenditures of resources.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on:

- An evaluation of a report prepared by the University of prado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects."
- A review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 - Past UFO studies.
- Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the past two decades.

Under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon, the University of Colorado completed an 18-month contracted study of UFOs and its report was released to the public in January, 1969. The report concluded that little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced.

The University of Colorado report also states that, "It seems that only so much attention to the subject (UFOs) should be give as the Department of Defense deems to be necessary strictly from a defense point of view....It is our impression that the defense function could be performed within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations without the continuance of a special unit such as ect Blue Book, but this is a question for defense specialists rather a research scientists."

A panel of the National Academy of Sciences made an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the University of

Colorado study. The panel concurred in the University of Colorado's recommendation that "no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades." It concluded by stating that, "On the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings."

Past UFO studies include one conducted by a Scientific Advisory Panel of UFOs in January, 1953 (Robertson Panel); and, a review of Project Blue Book by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Ad Hoc Committee, February-March, 1966 (Dr. Brian O'Brien, Chairman). These studies concluded that no evidence has been found that any of the UFO reports reflect a threat to our national security.

As a result of investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized

"unidentified" represent technological developments or principles on the range of present-day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Project Blue Book records will be retired to the USAF Archives, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Requests for information will continue to be handled by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information (SAFOI), Washington, D.C. 20330.

END

UFO FACT SHEET

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The Air Force investigation of UFO's began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953, it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969 we investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

The following is a statistical listing of reported UFO sightings during the Air Force investigation:

TOTAL UFO SIGHTINGS, 1947 - 1969

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED
1947	122	12
1948	156	7
1949	186	22
1950	210	27
1951	169	22
1952	1,501	303
1953	509	42
1954	487	46
1955	545	24
1956	670	14
1957	1,006	14
1958	627	10
1959	390	12
1960	557	14
1961	591	13
1962	. 474	15
1963	399	14
1964	562	19
1965	887	16
1966	1,112	32
1967	93 7	19 3 1
1968	375	3
1969	146	1
TOTAL	12,618	701

Of these total sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun and the moon), weather conditions and hoaxes. As indicated only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969 the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, they decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision. If, however, firm evidence is found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency will be directed to undertake the effort.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations (Edition 8, Vol I, pp. 432-3). Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

For further reference material, two documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151: Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465 p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541.

TOTAL UFO (OBJECT) SIGHTINGS

(Compiled 17 Jan 66)

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED	SOURCE
1947	122	12	Case Files
1948	156	7	Case Files
1949	186	22	Blue Book, page 108
1950	210	27	Case Files
1951	169	22	Case Files
1952	1,501	303	Blue Book, page 108
1953	5 09	42	Case Files
1954	487	46	Case Files
1955	545	24	Case Files
1956	670	14	Case Files
1957	1,006	14	Case Files
1958	627	10	Case Files
1959	390	12	Case Files
1960	557	14	Case Files
1961	591	13	Case Files
1962	474	15	Case Files
1963	399	14	Case Files
1964	562	19	Case Files
1965	886	16	Case Files
	10,147	646	

STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1953-1964

TOTAL CASES BY CATEGORY											(Co	mpiled	1 Nov 65)
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1984	TOTAL
Astronomical	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167
Aircraft	73	80	124	148	218	106	63	66	77	68	73	71	1167
Balloon	78	63	102	93	114	58	31	22	37	19	28	20	665
Insufficient Data	79	103	95	132	191	111	65	105	115	94	59	99	1248
Other	82	58	65	61	120	93	75	94	77	65	58	88	916
Satellite	0	0	0	0	8	18	0	21	89	77	82	142	417
Unidentified	42	46	24	14	14	10	12	14	13	15	14	19	237
TOTAL	509	487	545	670	1006	627	390	557	591	474	399	562	6817
ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS													
Meteors	70	92	79	88	179	168	100	187	119	95	57	61	1295
Stars and Planets	101	44	52	131	144	58	40	45	78	36	23	55	805
Other	4	1	4	3	16	7	4	3	6	5		-7	67
TOTAL	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167
OTHER CASES													
Hoaxes, Hallucinations,				•									
Unreliable Reports and												34	226
Psychological Causes	15	6	16	16	37	29	14	13	17	11	16 13	7	83
Missiles and Rockets	2	1	1	3		6	14	12	13	9	13	2	54
Reflections	4	5	4	3	2	7	11	9	3	3	3	7	59
Flares and Fireworks	1	4	8	6	8	3	5	7	4	3	3	2	37
Mirages and Inversions	3	2	4	1	5	2	4	5	6	3	2	6	81
Search and Groundlights	9	6	14	9	12	•	5	5	Ī	3	5	Ö	47
Clouds and Contrails	6	3	2	1	9	5	3	4	5	4	•	•	27
Chaff	0	2	0	1	2	6	1	4	3	5	2 2	1	34
Birds	4	7	2	6	1	1	0	3	2	2	_	2	87
Radar Analysis	15	7	1	8	27	3		6	9	0	1	2	40
Photo Analysis	1	1	2	4	1	7	4	5	3	2	3	9	70
Physical Specimens	1	6	5	3	5	10	3	7	4	15	3	3	23
Satellite Decay	0	0	0	0	٥	1	0	9	3	3	7	5	48
Other TOTAL	- 62	- 7 58	65	61	120	93	75	3	##	2 65	58	88	918

STATISTICS FOR 1965

(Compiled 18 Jan 1966)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	<u>oct</u>	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
ASTRONOMICAL AIRCRAFT BALLOON INSUFFICIENT DATA OTHER SATELLITE UNIDENTIFIED PENDING TOTAL	10 11 3 5 11 4 1 0	8 8 2 4 8 5 0 0 35	11 14 1 2 7 5 2 1 43	4 11 3 4 8 5 1 0 36	2 14 0 4 5 15 1 0 41	10 7 3 2 6 5 0 0 33	27 32 7 16 9 42 2 0	62 61 6 24 42 41 4 2 262	30 20 2 15 7 24 4 2	27 13 7 5 9 3 0 - 6	22 14 0 3 11 0 1 4 55	12 5 2 1 3 3 0 2 28	245 210 38 85 126 152 16 17 887
ASTRONOMICAL CASES Meteors	JAN 6	FEB 6	MAR 8	APR 2	<u>MAY</u> 2	JUN 4	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u> 26	<u>SEP</u>	<u>ост</u> 6 20	NOV 9 13	DEC 5	101 135
Stars and Planets Other TOTAL	3 12 10	1 15 8	3 0 11	2 0 4	0 0 2	5 <u>1</u> c 10	10 34 27	55 1e 82	16 12 30	1f 27	0 22	0 12	9 245

(a) Solar Image (b) Moon (c) Sun (d) Reflected Moonlight, Parhelia, Moon (e) Reflected Moonlight (f) Comet Ikeya-Seki

OTHER CATEGORY

	<u>Jan</u>	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	<u>SEP</u>	<u>oct</u>	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Hoaxes, Hallucinations,													
Unreliable Reports and	_	_			_		-	12	1	3	n	0	34
Psychological Causes	5	3	4	1	Z	ı	2	12	1	1	3	ĭ	10
Missiles and Rockets					1			3	•	•	ī	•	7
Reflections						1	1	2		•	•		Ä
Flares and Fireworks					1		ı	1					- 1
Mirages and Inversions							Z	3	_	_	_	٥	ž
Search and Ground Lights	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	G	0	Z	U	•
Clouds and Contrails	1							1	1				3
Chaff											_	1	1
Birds	1	2		2				3	1	1	1		11
Physical Specimens	-	lc						1r	1w				3
Radar Analysis				1e		1g		3gmn		1 m			6
•			2d1	•	1d	11	2ki	5x	11				12
Photo Analysis	0	1	1	1	0	i	٥	2	0	1	0	1	e
Satellite Decay	-	• .	•	2bf	•	11	•	4.5000		1h	3tuv		_13
Miscellaneous	2ab 11	÷	=	- tu	<u> </u>	Ė	<u> </u>	42	7	9	11	3	126
TOTAL	11	8	7	a	3	U	•		•	-			

⁽a) Tracer Bullets (b) Misinterpretation of Conventional Objects (c) Metal Ball (d) Developer Smear (e) Anomalous Propagation (f) Kites (g) Electronic Counter Measures (h) Debris in Wind (j) No Image on Film (k) Poor Photo Process (l) Free Falling Object (m) False Targets (n) Weather Returns (p) Emulsion Flaws (r) Plastic Bags (s) Man on Ground (t) Lightning (u) Chemical Trails from Research Rocket (v) Missile Launch Activity (w) Gourd

FIREBALL REPORT

Persons observing a fireball or meteor should report the information to the American Meteor Society. The information desired is contained below.

A very brilliant meteor or fireball is reported to have passed in your vicinity on . . . at the hour of Will you please answer as fully as possible the following questions, which are asked on behalf of the American Meteor Society in order that permanent records of such phenomena may be obtained. When these reports are published each contributor whose report is fairly complete will be mentioned, if

possible, and due credit given. It is only by the help of those who can give personal information that data can be secured for the computation of the orbits of meteors. These data are of great scientific value and all reasonable efforts should be made to obtain them. You will be unable probably to answer all questions below, but answer those you can, as they may be of the greatest importance.

- (1) Give your name and address.
- (2) Where were you when you saw the meteor? (If the town is small please give county as well.)
- (3) Give the date, hour and minute when the meteor appeared; also kind of time used.
- (4) In what direction did it appear (or in what direction was it first seen)? This is not asking in what direction it was going!
- (5) In what direction did it disappear (or in what direction was it last seen)? For questions 4 and 5, simply N, E, S, or W is not accurate enough, unless these were the exact directions. If compass is used, state it; also if magnetic correction has been applied to compass reading.
- (6) At what height did it appear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (7) At what height did it disappear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (8) Did it pass directly overhead (i.e., through the zenith)?
- (9) If not, to which side of the zenith did it go, and how far from it? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (10) Did it appear to reach the horizon? What sort of a horizon have you?
- (11) What angle did the path of the meteor make with the horizon and in which direction was it then going?
- (12) If you are familiar with constellations describe the path of the meteor through the sky with reference to stars.
- (13) Did the meteor appear to explode?
- (14) What was the duration of its flight in seconds?
- (15) Describe the train if one was left. If it lasted long enough to show drift, most carefully tell in what direction train drifted. Give sketch, if possible, showing this with regard to horizon.
- (16) What was the duration of the train in seconds?
- (17) Did you hear any sound? How long after seeing the meteor was it before you heard this sound?

Did you hear an actual explosion? How long after seeing the explosion was it before you heard it?

- (18) Of what color was the meteor?
- (19) What was the size of the meteor? (Compare it with the Moon or with a planet or star.)
- (20) Was more than one body seen before the explosion (if any)?
- (21) What was condition of sky at time?
- (22) Give names and addresses of others who saw the meteor.
- (23) Please mail this reply to

Charles P. Oliver
AMERICAN METEOR SOCIETY
521 N. Wynnewood Ave
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072

NMCC

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

29 October 1975 0605 EST.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: AFB Penetration

- 1. At 290200 EST AFOC informed NMCC that an unidentified helicopter, possibly two, had been sighted flying low over Loring AFB Maine, in proximity to a weapons storage area.
- 2, An Army National Guard helo was called in to assist in locating the unidentified helo(s).
- 3. NORAD was informed of the incident by SAC, requested and recleved authority from Canadian officials to proceed into Canadian airspace if necessary to locate the intruder.
- 4. At 0404 SAC Command Center informed NMCC that the army helo assisting on the scene had not sighted the unidentified helo(s).
- 5. A similar incident was reported at Loring the evening of 28 October 1975 -

C. D. POBERTS, JR.
Brigadier General, USMC
Deput, Director for
Operations (NMCC)

Distribution: PA REP CSA CJCS (5) WEST HEM DESK CNO . DJS (3) NWSB CSAF J-30 NMCC BRIEFER J-31 · CMC CH, WWMCCS OPS & EVAL DIV J-32 DDO (NMCC) J-32A ADDO (NMCC) J-33 CCOC (NMCC) J-34 DIA REP FOR NMIC J-35

NSA REP

CIA REP

J-38



FR PERITATION

At approximately 290200 EST Oct 75, AFOC relayed a report from Loring AFD, ME indicating that one unidentified helicopter, possibly two helicopters, had penetrated Loring AFB from Canadian territory with one helicopter landing briefly in proximity to a weapons storage area. Attempts to locate or identify the intruding helicopters by an Army National Guard helicopter were unsuccessful. Signtings of the unidentified helicopter(s) were limited to security quards. A similar incident with a single helicopter occurred during the early morning of 28 Oct 75. Permission has been granted by Canadian authorities to give pursuit into Canadian airspace if subsequent contact is effected by U.S. helicopters.







DDO UPDATE

AS OF 291300 EST OCT 75

WEST HEM

APB PENETRATION

Opter was sighted 300 to 500 meters from the weapons storage area at Loring AFB, Maine. The helicopter was at an altitude of 150 feet and penetrated Loring AFB. An attempt to contact and identify the intruding helicopter was made by an Army National Guard helo, and was unsuccessful. At 290300 EST the helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area and the Army National Guard helicopter again responded to make contact but was unsuccessful. Loring has coordinated with the Maine State Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and plans to pursue into Canada, if necessary, if there is a reoccurrence. (SOURCE: 42 BW OP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75).)



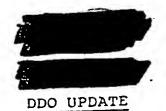
DDO UPDATE

AS OF 292200 EST OCT 75

AFB PENETRATION

(4) At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, one unidentified helicopter was sighted 300 to 500 meters from the weapons storage area at Loring AFE, Maine. The helicopter was at an altitude of 150 feet and penetrated Loring AFB. An attempt to contact and identify the intruding helicopter was made by an Army National Guard helo, and was unsuccessful. At 290300 EST the helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area and the Army National Guard helicopter agein responded to make contact but was unsuccessful. The CSAF (Ops Div) has requested that the Army NG helo be provided until 300800 EST under the following conditions: To track and identify the intruder; no apprehension to take place; the Canadian Border would not be crossed; and civilian police on board will be for commo with ground units only. The request is under consideration by MG Snifin, DA Director of Operations, DCSOPS. Col Bailey, Mil to Special Asst to SECDEF/DEPSECDEF has been advised of the F. ation should DoD approval be required. The State Department Canadian Desk Officer has been kept informed. (SOURCE: LORING AFE 291140Z OCT 75; SAC CP OPS CONTROL 291954Z OCT 75)





AS OF 300600 EST OCT

AFB PENETRATION

(1) At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, an unidentified helicopter was sighted at an altitude of 150 feet at approximately 300 to 500 meters from a weapons storage area at Loring AFB, ME. At 290300 EST Oct 75, the unidentified helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area. In both instances, an Army National Guard (NG) helicopter responded, but was unable to contact or identify the intruder. MG Sniffin, DA Director for Ops, DCSOPS, approved the following procedures for any similar incident effective until 300500 EST Oct 75:

- NG helicopter and crew placed in "full time training duty" (FTTD).
- NG helicopter may enter Canadian airspace with consent of Canadian authorities.
- NG helicopter employment limited to tracking and identification.
- Only U.S. military personnel and if considered necessary representatives from the FBI, FAA, and Border Patrol will be embarked in the NG helicopter.

42 BW CP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75; PHONCON DDO/INTERESTED ACTIVITIES)



DDO UPDATE

AS OF 301300 EST OCT

AFB PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, an unidentified helicopter was sighted at an altitude of 150 feet at approximately 300 to 500 meters from a weapons storage area at Loring AFB, ME. At 290300 EST Oct 75, the unidentified helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area. In both instances, an Army National Guard (NG) helicopter responded, but was unable to contact or identify the intruder. Procedures were implemented to track and identify the unidentified helicopter should it return during the evening of 29 Oct. The helicopter did not return that evening. Air Force is planning to utilize an Air Force helicopter from Plattsburgh AFB for future operations. (SOURCE: 42 BW CP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75; PHONCON NMCC/AFOC)



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SIND BOND MING . LORING AIR FORCE BASE MAINE
AT 20172 A VESUAL SIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT HAS REPORTED
DY LEATHS CARE ONM NOW OF LORING APP.
AT DAIGH ALERY HELD SAVEZE HAS LAUNCHED TO IDENTIFY THE CBJECT.
TATE REARCHED THE AREA AND HAS NOT ABLE TO MAKE CONTACT.
GIPCON THEN DEPENTED A
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POSSIBLE TARGET 6 HILES COUTH OF THE BASE BUT TARGET COULD NOT BE TUALLY CONFIRHED BY BAVETER HER VECTORED TO THE AREA. AT 63892.

THREE SECURITY POLICE PERSONNEL REPORTED SIGNTING AND HESPINE A. NELICOPTON OVER THE DASS PADRER AT APPROXIMATELY SOURY, DETITIOS Thavelens edon no uebr.

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FLYING LOW CHER THE ST. JOHN RIVER APPROX. 78 MILES SE-OF LCRISS AT 03297. CAMADIAN OFFICIALD IN THAT AREA HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO CHESK Que de la transfer de la constante de la const

PROSELE LANGING SITES

AT BOOST RAPISH REPORTED A SLOW HOVING TARGET AT THE MHE OF DASE. CAVETO WAS ASAIN LAUNCHED AND VECTORED TO THE AREA. TARSET DISAPPEL FREM RADARIAN ISHN CHICARAR FRANCISCO CON LECT VALLE CONTRACTOR CO

森蓝沙东西亚岛 电声音传输 人名人西西亚森 RELDING OF BLUE CONTACT HAVE DY BAVETS. CCZHAZO DID FOR COMBOURN RECUEST FOR FIGHTER LAUNCH TO BE AN APPREPARENCE COM

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MESSAGE CENTER

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MULT ACTION MMCC

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76-001-02 FINAL PASS TO 45AD CC

AND BOMB HING LORING ALR FORCE BASE, MAINE.

AT 2908007 A SIGHTING WAS MADE OF A HELICOPTEM IN THE SAME GENERAL

COSATION AS THE SIGHTING LAST NIGHT.

METERS FROM THE WEAPONS STORAGE AREA AT AN ALITUDE OF 157FT.

AT 298617 AIR GUARD HELICOPTER

350712 WAS LAUNCHED BUT MADE NEGATIVE VISUAL LONTACT. THE HELICOPT WAS VISUALLY SIGHTED BY CSC AT 2908227 DVER THE HEAPONS STORAGE AR

THE LOCAL GUARD HELICOPTER WAS AIRBORN AT 2900072 BUT AGAIN MADE

THE FREE GERRO HEFTONE ICH WAS MINDORN MI SARAN S AGI MONTH WAR

MESSAGE CENTER

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NO CONTACT. THE UNKNOWN AIRCRAFT DID NOT DISPLAY LIGHTING.
GROUND PERSONNEL HERE ATILE TO DIRECT THE AIR GUARD HELICOPTER TO
WITHIN LODGET OF THE UNKNOWN AIRCRAFT, WITH BUTH HELICOPTERS IN
RIGHT, BUT VISUAL ACQUISITION
HAS NOT HADE. DURING THIS PERIOD A XC-135 HAS CHBITING AT SOSEFT
WILL TO AID IN IDENTIFICATION AND TO ACT AS RAUTU RELAY.
AT 299022Z ALL CONTACT HAS LOST.
IT IS OUR CRINION THAT THE UNKNOWN HELICOPTER HAS DEHONSTRATED
A CLEAR INTENT IN THE HEAPONS STORAGE AREA, IS SMART AND A MOST
CAPABLE AVIATOR.
local security has been increased. We anticipate further inciden
AZECROINGLY, WE WILL REQUEST THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF AIR GUARD
ET PLAN TO PURSUE INTO CANADA IF NECESSARY.
WE MAVE COORDINATED WITH MAINE STATE POLICE AND THE ROYAL CANADI
MOUNTED POLICE AND HAVE BEEN ASSURED OF THE CUMPLETE COOPERATION
C7 807H.
BIC. P.D. HILL RESPOND TO ANY LANDING SITE IN LANADIAN TERRITORY.
LOCAL SECURITY POLICE ABOARD AIR GUARD HELICOPTER HAVE SEEN
OFTERED TO USE DISCRETION AND AWAIT
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SOND BOND BING . LORING AIR FORCE BASE MAINE
AT BASTE A VEGUAL DIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT HAS REPORTE
         LENSING EAR AND NAM OF LORING APB.
ET CAIDE ALERS HELD SAVEZE HAS LAUNCHED TO IDENTIFY THE CBJECT.
 TAREZO REPRENDE THE AREA AND HAD NOT ABLE TO MAKE CONTACT.
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THIS TARGET COULD NOT BE COMPINED BY RADAR ON BAVETO. BOTAL CALLOSAL POURTED PARTY OPERTAGE SELECT

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

30 October 1975 0445 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Army National Guard Helicopter Support for Loring AFB

- 1. At 292035 EST Oct 75, LTC Dyer, Office of the Director of Operations, USAF, requested that the Army National Guard (NG) helicopter and crew currently located at Loring AFB, Maine, be made available to the Commander of the 42nd Bomb Wing until 300800 EST Oct 75. The NG helicopter would be employed to track and identify the unidentified helicopter that has violated the airspace in the vicinity of the weapons storage area at Loring AFB during they early morning hours of 28 and 29 Oct 75. LTC Dyer stated that international borders would not be crossed, and that apprehensions would not be attempted by personnel embarked in the NG helicopter. Any civil police on board the aircraft would participate only to the extent of communicating with appropriate police officials on the ground, with the latter singularly responsible for the apprehension of the suspect aircraft or crew.
- 2. This request was relayed to MG Sniffin, DA Director of Operations, DCSOPS, at 292100 EST. MG Sniffin indicated his intent to check with Army legal officials on the matter prior to making a decision.
- 3. The SAC Command Post was informed at 292050 EST of the request by LTC Dyer, and the fact that MG Sniffin was checking with Army legal authorities. Col Freeman, AP Operations Center, was also informed of the status.
- 4. Col Bailey, Mil Asst to the Special Asst to SECDEF/ DEPSECDEF, has been advised of the helicopter request should DOD approval be required.
- 5. The State Department Canadian Desk Officer has been kept informed of the situation.
- 6. At 292230 EST MG Sniffin approved use of the helicopter with the following constraints:
 - a. Tracking and identification only.
 - b. Apprehension by U.S. personnel not authorized.
 - c. No crossing of international borders.

- d. Only U.S. personnel, preferably military, but including FBI, FAA, and Border Patrol representatives if necessary, will be on board the NG helicopter.
- 7. MG Sniffin will initiate appropriate action to place the Army NG helicopter and crew on "Full Time Training Duty" (FTTD). In essence, the NG helicopter will be federalized.
- 8. OSD, through Col Bailey, has been advised of the approval and constraints in this situation and has stated OSD has no objections to the action.
- 9. At 292249 EST the DDO (NMCC) established a conference call with SAC (MG Burkhart), AFOC, AOC, and Commander 42nd Bomb Wing, Loring AFB informing them of the approval to use the Army NG helicopter with the constraints listed in para 6 above. Commander 42nd Bomb Wing stated that there was no utility in using the helicopter if it couldn't cross the border. Air Force representative LTC Dyer was brought into the conference and stated that AF had no objection to the border crossing. At 292300 EST the DDO (NMCC) informed MG Sniffin of the border crossing issue.
- 10. At 292325 EST MG Sniffin informed the DDO (NMCC) that a :approval was granted for the NG helicopter to cross the border with the consent of Canadian authorities. The DDO (NMCC) assured MG Sniffin that the Canadians were cooperating and had already given consent to cross the border.
- 11. At 292334 EST another conference call was convened by the DDO (NMCC) with the above conferees, (para 9) informing them of the authority to cross the border if necessary. were no further questions and all conferees were satisified with the procedures established for the employment of the NG helicopter.

C. D. ROBERTS, JR. Brigadier General, USMC Deputy Director for Operations (NMCC)

Distribution: CJCS (5)	CSA CNO	PA REP WEST HEM DESK	
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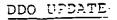
DDO TALKER

AS OF 010800 EST NOV 75

WEST HEM

HELICOPTER SITED AT LORING

(a) At 312317 EST, a visual sighting of an unidentified object was reported 4 nautical miles northwest of Loring AFB, Maine. The alert helo at Loring was launched to identify the object but was unable to make contact. The alert helo was launched again at 010146 EST in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON. This rtie was also unable to make contact with the object. (SOURCE: and BW 010825Z NOV 75)



AS OF 011300 EST NOV 75

HELICOPTER SIGHTED AT LORING

(a) At 312317 EST Oct, a visual sighting of an unidentified object was reported 4 nautical miles northwest of Loring AFB, Maine. The alert help at Loring was launched to identify the object but was unable to make contact. The alert help was launched again at 010146 unable to make contact. The alert help was launched again at 010146 EST Nov in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON. This sortie was also unable to make contact with the object. (SOURCE: 42D BW 010825Z NOV 75)

(U) A copy of messages received regarding unidentified aircraft flying in the vicinity of air bases will be forwarded to the Military Assistant to the SECDEF. (SOURCE: MILASST TO SECDEF).

NMCC

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

31 October 1975 0451 EST

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Low Flying Aircraft/Helicopter Sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, MI.

- 1. The SAC Command Post notified the NMCC of reported low flying aircraft/helicopter sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan at 302342 EST.
- 2. The attached OPREP-3s give a summary of the reported sightings.

DONALD M. DAVIS

Brigadier General, USAF

Deputy Director for

Operations (NMCC)

Attachments a/s

Distribution:

J-30

J-31

DDO (NMCC)

ADDO (NMCC)

CCOC (NMCC)

WHEM DESK (NMCC)

OPREY-3 KEPUKI

FROM: AF/XCOCOA

LOG SUP # 1-G

EVENT:

lentified Helicopter Intrusion

L. TION:

Wurtsmith AFB, MI

DATE/TIME OF EVENT:

30/2255E Oct 1975 TIME REPORTED TO AFOC:

30/2327E Oct 1975

SAC (Lt Col Giordano) reports that an unidentified helicopter with no lights came up over the back gate of Wurtsmith and hovered over the Weapons Storage Area and then moved on. RAPCON had it painted for a short period. A tanker at 2700 feet had visual and skin paint out over Lake Huron for about 20 miles heading SE. Tanker reports he thinks he saw a second skin paint. The tanker lost all contact about 35 miles SE of the base over the lake. Tanker is still flying trying to locate by means of telephonic search with FAA and RAPCON. Increased security initiated at Wurtsmith.

31/0030E Update: It Col Giordano (SAC Senior Controller) updates and corrects the above information as follows: An unidentified low flying aircraft came up over the back gate of Wurtsmith and was visually sighted in the vicinity of the motor pool. RAPCON showed several aircraft at the time, one near the WSA (there was no hovering as previously reported). A tanker was dispatched and had visual and skin paint out over lake Huron of a low flying had visual and skin paint out over lake Huron of a low flying ircraft (with lights on) heading SE at approximately 150 knots.

nker reports that the aircraft appeared to be joined by another aircraft (with its lights on also). Tanker reports that both aircraft then turned out their lights simultaneously, as if on signal. Tanker lost all contact approximately 35 NM SE of the base. Upon information that the Dept of Natural Resources sends out aircraft searching for hunters spotting dear, the Dept of Natural Resources was contacted; however, they maintain none of their aircraft were in the area at the time.

NOTIFICATION SECORD AND DISTRIBUTION OFFICE |= |PEPSON | TIME TIME QEFICE | # PERSON | TIME TIME ļa ļ FLE S4F05 121 12 AAFLEY SAFIIS 11 & AFPN <u>11</u> SAFOSA 11 \$ ברפחת · 11 SAFOI 111 0330 * AFIG 11 | SAFLL 121 11 **SAFIGI** AFCC 11 AFISC :-AFCV ≱AFOSI 111 AFX0 121 īl i- : **EAFSP** XCXAX + AFDP 11 AFX00 #AFDFXJG1 | AFXCOS [1 AFLC I-1 AFXCCC 111 111 - 40000 i l E -11 A. PRPL EXCESC IN DAKE 3 AF 121 11 ×10055 11

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CLASSIFIED JOPREP JIFFY OCES /FFD 340/IN/CPREP-3 BEELINE / 6-12 1-01 T D345Z CSC ADVISED OF THAT THE SECURITY SUARD AT BACK GATE POTTED AN UNIDENTIFIED ALPORAFT FLYING LOW OVER THE BASE AT DODOX GBZOZ - INITIAL REPORT TO CP SAID THAT AIRCRAFT WAS ALSO BSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF WSA HOWEVER. LATER REPORTS SAID THAT TROPAFT COSERVED MAY HAVE BEEN A KC-135 IN THE LOCAL TRAFFIC AT 0330Z KC-135 SATO THAT THEY HAD SKIN PAINTED ON 'ADAR'AN AIRCRAFT 8 1/2 MILES NE OF BASE BUT COULD NOT SPOT. THE AIRCRAFT VISUALLY. AT A PROX 0350 Z THE KC-135 PICKED UP THE INIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT NE OF THE BASE AT APPROX DEC/ZI ON A VISUAL

PAGE DZ RUCSHIJ ZOEB UNCLAS!

TNG - KC-135 SAID HE SAW THO ATROPATT IN A TRAIL FORMATION APPROX ISS KIAS HEADING SOUTH. KC-135 SAID HE LOST CONTACT SIC WITH THE FORMATION AT 04137 WITH THE UNICENTIFIED FORMATION ON THE KOSC 115/35 KC-135 TRACKED THE AIRCRAFT SOUTH TO THE MICH. THUMB. AREA AND BACK NORTH TO THE BASE AREA A NUMBER OF TIMES. EACH TIME THE KC-135 LOST VISUAL SIGHTING. KC-135 LANDED WHEN FUEL APROACHED OI MINIMUMS - INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS. REPORTS

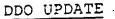
TO FOLLOW AS INFO IS OBTAINED

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THREDIATE





AS OF 310600 EST OCT 1975

LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT/HELICOPTER SIGHTINGS

(U) The SAC Senior Controller notified the NMCC at 302342 EST of unidentified low-flying aircraft/helicopter sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, MI. One aircraft was visually sighted in the vicinity of the motor pool. RAPCON showed several objects on radar at the same time. A tanker was dispatched to the area and obtained both visual and radar skin paint of two aircraft. Both aircraft had lights on initially but appeared to turn them off simultaneously. (SOURCE: OPREP-3 302327 OCT 75)





DDO UPDATE

AS OF 081400 EST NOV 1975

UFO SIGHTING

(U) From 080253 EST Nov 75 to 080420 EST Nov 75, Malmstrom AFB MT and four SAC sites reported a series of visual and radar contacts with unidentified flying objects. Several reports from the same locations included jet engine sounds associated with the observed bright lights. Two interceptors scrambled from 24th NORAD Region failed to make contact with the UFO's.

(U) The UFO sightings occurred on an extremely clear night. Visibilit was 45 miles. Although northern lights will cause phenomena similar to the received reports, weather services indicated no possibility of northern lights during the period in question. (SOURCE: NMCC MFR 080600 EST NOV 75.



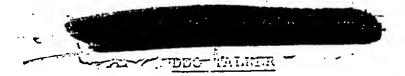


DDO UPDATE

AS OF 032200 EST NOV 75

NORTH DAKOTA

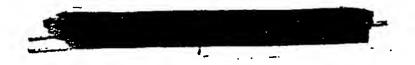
(U) At 032115 EST a penetration of the flight line at Grand Forks AFB by unknown persons was reported by AFOC. At least two KC-135 aircraft were hit by small arms fire. Security forces with dogs are tracking the unknown attackers. (SOURCE: AFOC)



AS OF 091400 EST NOV 75

UFO SIGHTING

(U) Unknown sightings vicinity Malmstrom AFB, MT (See MFR). A follow-up with NORAD at 090430 EST provided no additional information. (LTG Smith indicated his continuing interest in phoneson with DDO OT #4 on 8 November 1975).



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THIS IS IR & 806 DI39 76

1-.. (11) TRAN ... 7. REPORTED UFO SIGHTING (U)

34 (U) NA -

4. (U) 19 8 20 SEP 76

5. (U) TEHRAN. IRAN: 70 SEP.76.

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IF. (II) & 845 DODA INOTE RO COMMENTS!

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10: (III) NA

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13- (U) FRANK B. MCKENZTE+ COL+ USAF+ :DA T

15_ () THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

SIGHTING OF AN UFO IN IRAN ON 119 SEPTEMBER 1976.

WAT AROUT 1230 AP ON 19 SEP JE THE

RECEIVED FOUR TELEPHONE CALLS

FROM CITIVENS LIVING IN THE SHEMIRAN AREA OF TEHRAN SAYING

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PRIGRITY

DOTE MSRES4

PAGE 02 25,7 02 13

Man Wazzupinene

THAT THEY HAD SEEN STRANGE OBJECTS IN THE SKY. SOME REPORTED A KIND OF BIRD-LIKE OBJECT WHILE OTHERS REPORTED A HELICOPTER UNITH A LIGHT ON. THERE WERE NO HELICOPTERS AIRBORNE AT THAT TIME.

AFTER HE TOLD THE CITIZEN IT WAS ONLY STARS, AND HAD TALKED TO MEHRARAD TOWER HE PECIDED TO LOOK FOR HTMSELF. HE NOTICED AN OBJECT IN THE SKY SIMILAR TO A STAR RIGGER AND BRIGHTER. HE DECIDED TO SCPAMBLE AN F-4 FROM SHAHPOKHI AFB TO INVESTIGATE.

R. AT DISO HRS ON THE 19TH THE F-4 TOOK OFF AND PROCEEDED TO A POINT ABOUT 40 NM NORTH OF TEMPAN. DIF TO ITS BRILLIANCE THE DRUFCY WAS FASTLY VISIBLE FROM 70 MILES AWAY. AS THE F-R APPROACHED A RANGE OF 25 MM HE LOST. ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERCOM). HE RPOKE OFF THE INTERCEPT AND HEADED RACK TO SHAHROKHI. WHEN THE F-4 TURNED AWAY FROM THE DRUECT AND APPARENTLY WAS NO LONGER A THREAT TO IT THE AIRCRAFT REGAINED ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COM-HUNICATIONS AT THE HRS A SECOND F-4 WAS LAUNCHED . THE BACKSFATER ACQUIRED A RADAR LOCK ON AT 27 NM. 12 0°CLOCK HITT POSITION WITH THE VC (RATE OF CLOSURE) AT 150 NHPH. HE PARKE DECREASED TO 25 NM THE OBJECT MOVED AWAY AT A SPIFE THAT WAS VISTBLE ON THE RADAR SCOPE AND STAYED AT 25NH. C. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF A 707 TANKER. THE VISUAL SIZE OF THE ORJECT WAS DIFFICULT TO DISCERN RECAUSE OF ITS INTENSE RPILLIANCE. THE

LIGHT THAT IT GAVE OFF WAS THAT OF FLASHING STRORE LIGHTS PRANSED IN A RECTANGULAR PATTERN AND ALTERNATING BLUE. GREEN. RED AND DRANGE IN COLOR. THE SEQUENCE OF THE LIGHTS WAS SO FAST THAT ALL THE COLORS COULD BE SEEN AT ONCE. THE DRUFCT AND THE PURSUING F-4 CONTINUED ON A COURSE TO THE SOUTH OF FEHRAN, WHEN ANOTHER BRIGHTLY LIGHTED OBJECT. ESTIMATED TO BE ONF HALF TO ONE THIRD THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON+ CAME OUT OF THE ORIGINAL OBJECT. THIS SECOND OBJECT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE F-4 AT A VERY FAST RATE OF SPEED. THE PILOT ATTEMPTED TO FIRE AN AIM-9 MISSILE AT: THE OR JECT BUT AT THAT. INSTANT HIS WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL WENT OFF AND HE LOST ALL COMMUNICATIONS COMPLAND INTERPHONES. AT THIS POINT THE PICOT I-NITIATED A TURN AND NEGATIVE & DIVE TO GET AWAY. 'AS HE TURNED THE OBJEAN FELL IN TRAIL AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 3-4 NH_ AR HE CONTINUED IN HIS TURN AMAY, FROM THE PRIMARY GRUFCT THE SECOND DRUECT UPNT: TO THE INSIDE OF HIS. TURN THEN RETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOIN.

SHOPPLY AFTER THE SECOND OBJECT JOINED UP WITH THE ARY OBJECT ANOTHER OBJECT APPEARED TO COME OUT OF THE

UNCLASSIFIED:

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PAGE 03 267 "hRT3

OTHER STOF OF THE PRIMARY OR FOT GOING STRATGHT DOWNLAT A ! GREAT RATE OF SPEED. THE F-4 CREW HAD REGATIVED CONHUNICATIONS AND THE RELPONS CONTROL PANEL AND RATCHED THE DEJECT APPROACH THE GROUND ANTICIPATING A LARGE EXPLOSION. THIS ORDECT APPEARED TO COME TO REST GENTLY ON THE EARTH AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 7-3 KILOMETERS. THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THETR ALTITUDE OF 25H TO 15H AMD CONTINUED TO ORSERVE AND MARK THE ORDECT'S POSITION. THEY HAR SOME DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR . LANBING SO AFTER ORBITING MEHRABAD A FEW TIMES THEY WENT OUT FOR A STRAIGHT IN CANDING. THERE WAS A LOT OF INTERFERENCE ON THE UHE AND FACH TIME THEY PASSED THROUGH A HAG. BEARING OF ISO DEGREE FROM EHRARAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS TUNE AND INTERPHONES AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT WAS APPROACHING MEHRABAD DURING THIS SAME TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY 4KILO 70L00 BUT DID NOT REPORT SEFING ANYTHING. WHILE THE F-4 WAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANDTHER CYLINDER SHAPED OBJECT CAROUT THE SIZE OF A T-RIRD F 10H) WITH BRIGHT STEADY LIGHTS ON EACH END AND A FLASHER THE MINDLE WHEN QUERIFD THE TOWER STATED THERE WAS NO DI HER KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE AREAL DURING THE TIME THAT THE OBJECT PASSED OVER THE F-4 THE TOWER DID NOT HAVE A VISUAL.

ON IT BUT PICKED IT UP AFTER THE PILOT TOLD THEM TO LOOK

RETUFEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE REFINERY.

E. BURTNE DAYLIGHT THE F-R CREW WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE

AREA IN A HELECOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPAPENTLY, HAD, LANDED.

NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT

LANDED (A DRY LAKE RED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE

WEST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICEABLE BEEPER

SIGNAL. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS THE LOUDEST WAS

A SHALL HOUSE WITH A GARDEN. THEY LANDED AND ASKED THE PEOPLE

WITHIN IF THEY HAD NOTICED ANYTHING STRANGE LAST NIGHT. THE;

PEOPLE TAINED ABOUT A LOUD NOISE AND A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT

LIKE LIGHTENING. THE AIRCRAFT AND AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS.

BELWEVER VO HAYE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.

MORE INFORMATION WILL BE

FOR MARDED WHEN IT RECOMES AVAILABLE ...

P.T

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PRIORITY



INFORMATION SHEET

Number 78-1

Prepared by:

LFF-3/Public Services Branch Office of External Relations NASA Headquarters Washington, DC 20546

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

The information contained here has been compiled to respond to queries on Unidentified Flying Objects directed to the White House as well as NASA.

NASA is the focal point for answering public inquiries to the White House relating to UFOs. NASA is not engaged in a research program involving these phenomena, nor is any other government agency.

BACKGROUND

In July of 1977, Dr. Frank Press, Director of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, wrote to Dr. Robert A. Frosch, the NASA Administrator, suggesting NASA should answer all UFO-related mail and also to consider whether NASA should conduct an active research program on UFOs. In a letter dated December 21, 1977, Dr. Frosch agreed that NASA will continue to respond to UFO-related mail as it has in the past and, if a new element of hard evidence that UFOs exist is brought to NASA's attention from a credible source, NASA will analyze the unexplained organic or inorganic sample and report its findings.

Quoting from Dr. Frosch's December 21 letter: "...If some new element of hard evidence is brought to our attention in the future, it would be entirely appropriate for a NASA laboratory to analyze and report upon an otherwise unexplained organic or inorganic sample; we stand ready to respond to any bona fide physical evidence from credible sources. We intend to leave the door clearly open for such a possibility.

"We have given considerable thought to the question of what else the United States might and should do in the area of UFO research. There is an absence of tangible or physical evidence available for thorough laboratory analysis. And, because of the absence of such evidence, we have not been able to devise a sound scientific procedure for investigating these phenomena. To proceed on a research task without a sound disciplinary framework and an exploratory technique in mind would be wasteful and probably unproductive.

"I do not feel that we could mount a research effort without a better starting point than we have been able to identify
thus far. I would therefore propose that NASA take no steps to
establish research in this area or to convene a symposium on
this subject.

"I wish in no way to indicate that NASA has come to any conclusion about these phenomena as such; institutionally, we retain an open mind, a keen sense of scientific curiosity and a willingness to analyze technical problems within our competence."

Reports of unidentified objects entering United States air space are of interest to the military as a regular part of defense surveillance. Beyond that, the U.S. Air Force no longer investigates reports of UFO sightings.

This was not always the case. On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for UFO investigation started in 1947.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations, the USAF said, was based on: (1) an evaluation of a report (often called the Condon Report) prepared by the University of Colorado and entitled "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" (2) a review of the University of Colorado report by the National Academy of Sciences; (3) past UFO studies; and (4) Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of the Air Force were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation has been permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis. Those wishing to review this material may obtain a researcher's permit from the National Archives and Record Service.

Also available:

Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Condon

Report study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977, from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified

Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National

Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p.

Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541

from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

NASA is aware of the many UFO reports made in recent years. However, the majority of inquiries to NASA concerning UFO sightings address themselves to the reported sightings by astronauts during Earth orbital and lunar missions and the report by President Carter while serving as Governor of Georgia.

During several space missions NASA astronauts reported phenomena not immediately explainable. However, in every instance NASA satisfied itself that what had been observed was nothing which could be termed abnormal in the space environment. The air-to-ground tapes of all manned missions are available at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, for review by the serious researcher.

On October 12, 1973, while serving as Governor of Georgia, Mr. Carter responded to inquiries from the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) saying that he had seen a bright, moving object in the sky over Leary, Georgia, in October of 1969. He said the object was visible for 10 to 12 inutes and, at one point, shone as brightly as the Moon. The regional NICAP representative investigated the sighting and reported there was no evidence to support anything beyond placing what Mr. Carter saw in NICAP's "unidentified" category. However, it has been suggested by some students of aerial phenomena that Mr. Carter may have viewed the Planet Venus which, at certain times, may appear many times brighter than a star of the first-magnitude.

Since NASA is not engaged in day-to-day UFO research, it does not review UFO-related articles intended for publication, evaluate UFO-type spacecraft drawings or accept accounts of UFO sightings or applications for employment in the field of prial phenomena investigation. All such material will be returned with NASA's thanks to the sender.

A number of universities and scientific organizations have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a number of private domestic and foreign groups continue to review UFO sighting reports actively. Some of these organizations are:

- (1) National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena John L. Acuff, Director Suite 23 3535 University Boulevard, West Kensington, MD 20795 (301) 949-1267
- (2) The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal UFO Subcommittee Robert Sheaffer, Chairman 9805 McMillan Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 589-8371
- (3) Aerial Phenomena Research Organization James and Coral Lorenzen, Directors 3910 E. Kleindale Road Tucson, AZ 85712 (602) 793-1825
- (4) Mutual UFO Network
 Walter H. Andrus, Jr., Director
 103 Old Towne Road
 Seguin, TX 78155
 (512) 379-9216
- (5) The Center for UFO Studies
 Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director
 924 Chicago Avenue
 Evanston, IL 60202
 (312) 491-1780

T'HE SCIENCE CONFLICT

UFO UPDATE

By James Oberg

riction between science and flying saucers has generated a blizzard of sparks over the years.
The sides are well defined: Establishment
scientists traditionally dismiss UFO data
as fanciful fiction, while UFO enthusiasts
portray themselves as outcast Galileos,
prophets of a new scientific revolution.

Advocates of Unidentified Flying Objects insist that they are onto some extraordinary phenomenon unaccountable by contemporary science. The favorite theory involves alien spacecraft, but growing splinter groups promote various psychic, interdimensional, cross-temporal, conspiratorial, or even more bizarre hypotheses. Whatever it is, UFO enthusiasts assert, the confirmation of extraterrestrial

ings could be a key to the next great akthrough in human knowledge. incew could argue such a premise.

Early in 1977, the wire services reported that astronomers now favor scientific studies of UFOs. According to *The New York Times*, "unidentified flying objects should be investigated further, a majority of trained astronomical observers said in a survey disclosed recently."

Closer analysis showed that the private pro-UFO survey actually meant that only one-quarter of those polled responded that UFOs "certainly" or "probably" deserved study, with a few more agreeing

that they "possibly" deserved study. More to the point, only one-quarter of 1 percent of the astronomers thought that UFOs were important enough to warrant their personal attention.

But the poll did nevertheless seem to bestow some measure of scientific respectability to this topic, previously ranked among the lunatic fringe. The poll was symptomatic of the changing image of UFOs, and the new status of UFO researchers.

After three decades of exuberant if amateurish fieldwork, furious propagandizing, and aimless theorizing, a number of UFO groups have finally begun to play the game using rules of science. Accepting the burden of proof, they have mounted an impressive scientific program designed to demonstrate, finally, that UFOs exist.

On a dark hillside in Texas, whiteuniformed men monitor a battery of instruments, hoping to catch and record the subtle physical effects alleged to accompany UFO visitations. In photographic laboratories across the country, data processing specialists analyze computerized images of alleged UFO photographs, seeking evidence of forgery and potential proof of authenticity. A computerized data base in Chicago prints out pattern analyses of UFO sightings, seeking a signal behind the noise of thousands of annual reports. Pieces of metal picked up near alleged landing sites undergo spectroscopic examination in well-equipped laboratories.

These are the techniques of science, applied to a subject long regarded as beyond the fringes of science. But these are the techniques that will produce proof, if proof is possible.

Standards are now tighter and the experience of UFO investigators greater, so that many "unknowns" have diminished. More and more cases have been solved, but always a fraction remain unsolved, unexplained, unidentified. This residue of unknowns is the basis for UFO enthusiasts' hope. Skeptics disagree, saying that inherent limitations in human perception, memory, and knowledge will always introduce a small artificial residue of unknowns.

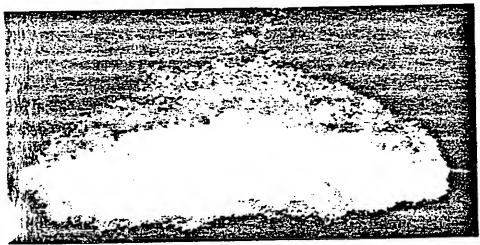
So what kind of data will stand up to scientific standards, not as a leftover residue of mysteries but as a definitive list of recorded events?

Laying aside the possibilities that alien ambassadors will land at the White House or that the fabled "secret captured flying saucer" will ever be rescued from alleged governmental oblivion, hard evidence for the reality and respectability of UFOs must come from laboratories now engaged in scientific research.

The "Project Starlight International" team, privately but generously funded by some Texas millionaires, has assembled an array of instruments that could produce incontrovertible evidence. They have cameras, radar, spectrometers, magnetometers, radiation sensors, gravitometers, and a small laser beam to communicate with extraterrestrials should they happen by.

The Starlight UFO trap has now been in full operation for nearly three years. New equipment continues to be added, including a radar set and computerized alert system that automatically telephones volunteer skywatchers in the vicinity of a computed UFO position. The system works well in drills—but nothing substantive has resulted.

The most exciting recent events have dealt with a fierce wood tick infestation on



Speciacular glowing UFO was photographed from a Concorde during 1973 solar eclipse.

the hillside where the Starlight equipment is mounted. White-clad UFO watchers bend to their technical tasks amid the fumes of sulfur bombs. They watch a sky for airplanes, meteors, satellites, kites, ns., birds. ball lightning, migrating plown spiders, and maybe, just maybe, something else. But, as Starlight project director Ray Stanford told colleagues at a 1976 UFO conference, "If we search for ten years with what we've got and we don't find anything, then we're going to have to admit that nothing is there."

One of the most visible aspects of the phenomenon is a growing collection of UFO photographs. While the vast majority of UFO sighting reports are made by honest, perplexed, often reluctant witnesses, most photographs are hoaxes. To separate out the possibly authentic photos, if any at all, experts use photoanalysis

For example, Dr. Bruce Maccabee, a researcher for the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), has made densitometric scans of a famous 1950 photo from McMinnville, Oregon. The scans support the skeptical "Condon Committee" conclusion that the photo could in fact be of a large structured disk 50 feet or more in diameter. But another expert, computer specialist Robert Sheaffer, concluded that the photo was made with a smudged lens and that the object appears to be hanging from an

ead power line. Condon Committee igators later changed their minds a... agreed with Sheaffer.

Specialists at the "Ground Saucer Watch" (GSW) office in Phoenix also apply advanced data processing techniques to photographs. Their work has raised howls of protest from traditional UFO groups because many of the more famous photos have been denounced by GSW as frauds. However, GSW has compiled a small list of photos that they suggest could be genu-

ine. Again, other researchers disagree, and scientific debate is raging on the validity of such processing techniques.

Computer scientists have a favorite proverb: "Garbage in, garbage out." It means that bad input data can be manipulated to produce nearly any output desired, but it will be useless. That, so far, seems to be the fate of UFO computerized data banks, since data processing specialists have criticized them for not having sufficient control over the validity of input data. UFO proponents, appealing to mathematical formulas from information theory, claim that a proper computer program can filter out the garbage and sift through to the authentic residue.

Nor have laboratories produced any specimen that could not have been obtained from ordinary sources on earth. Exotic space metals or artifacts continue to be reported, but none have passed the investigation of professional laboratories.

Yet these debates have changed markedly from the days when UFOs were the topic for screwball religious cults, nasty insinuations about witnesses' sanity and/or sobriety, and knee-jerk gullibility. Today's arguments must stand up to the timetested standards of scientific research. Perhaps they will reveal something, perhaps not. But it's the only way to find out for sure.

In light of the need for better scientific research about UFOs, it is particularly frustrating to read published reports that "NASA has rejected a White House request to reopen the government-sponsored research program." But the real story is not so open-and-shut as these pessimistic accounts would indicate.

Actually, the story began when President Carter promised to release all UFO data, if elected. Once elected, he discov-

ered that the Air Force's "Blue Book" files were already being declassified, and everybody denied having any other files. Carter's science adviser, Dr. Frank Press, was assigned the task of answering UFO-related mail from the public. A flood of mail arrived, demanding that the "real secret files" be released.

Overwhelmed with queries, Press asked NASA director Dr. Robert Frosch if NASA might handle the mail. In the letter, one paragraph innocently asked if NASA would consider convening a panel to decide if a new official investigation was warranted.

Following several months of consideration, NASA said that it could see no reason to undertake a new investigation. However, Frosch offered to make NASA laboratories available to analyze any UFO "physical evidence" that might be submitted.

Six months later, nothing has been officially submitted.

If UFOs are alien spacecraft (and while this is the leading theory, many other schools of thought have come and gone), it's likely that earth's spaceships may have been able to encounter them in outer space. Stories have sprung up about how "our astronauts have seen them too!"

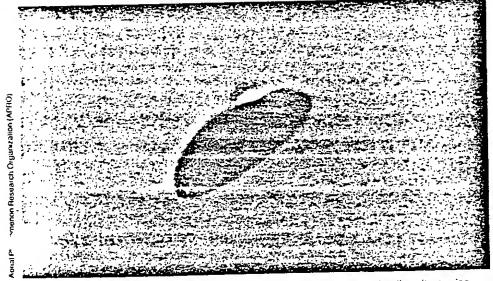
In fact, each story can be traced back to authors' misunderstandings, distortions, exaggerations, or just plain fabrications. There does not appear to be a single case on record of American or Soviet spacemen encountering anything extraordinary in terms of normal space occurrences.

The most famous case, however, continues to thrive. It deals with a UFO seen by astronaut James McDivitt on the Gemini-4 mission in June 1965. McDivitt insists that the beer-can shaped object was just another man-made satellite, but some observers have suggested that it was a glimpse of his own booster rocket in a nearby orbit.

A "tadpole" photograph was released by NASA soon after the flight, taken from a series of movie frames. McDivitt claims he shot a few exposures with two still cameras, but they did not turn out. He didn't touch the movie camera, and the blob of light released by an overeager photo technician shows only a window reflection, he insists.

APRO's Dr. Harder, however, insists that the "tadpole" really was the UFO, despite what McDivitt thinks, and that it was being propelled by a plasma jet. Dr. Harder chooses to disregard the astronaut's testimony and build his case on a few frames of reflections. UFO believers can only hope that most UFO evidence is not so insubstantial.

Positive proof of a genuine UFO encounter



UFO experts give "the benefit of the doubt" to this Yungay, Peru photo and believe it genuine.

could be extremely valuable for the entire human race. It could be financially rewarding for the owners of that proof. And it could spell financial ruin for one prominent UFO skeptic—unless, of course, he was edelivering the proof.

Vational Enquirer, a weekly tabloid recognitions, has a standing offer of \$1 million for "positive proof." The London-based whiskey bottler Cutty Sark, Ltd., recently unveiled an even bigger prize of one million pounds Sterling, or about \$1,800,000 at the present exchange rate.

Lesser awards also are available in the absence of positive proof. The Enquirer annually grants up to \$10,000 to witnesses of a UFO incident judged "most scientifically valuable" by an independent panel of UFO specialists (the "Blue-Ribbon Panel," see box). And Cutty Sark has announced plans to award £1000 to the best-written essay on the UFO problem.

Moreover, a number of London betting houses have accepted various wagers on the imminent visitations of extraterrestrials. But the world's most famous "anti-UFO bet" has been set forth in the book *UFOs Explained*.

Author Philip J. Klass, a senior editor of Aviation Week magazine and the nation's leading UFO skeptic, claims he has challenged UFO believers "to put their money where their mouths are." Klass has offered to pay \$10,000 to anyone who agrees to

if and when certain criteria are met shing that a true UFO visitation has

occurred. Every year until that happens, the wagerer must pay Klass the sum of \$100 (up to a maximum of \$1000, after which payments cease but the bet remains in force).

Less than a dozen UFO enthusiasts have signed up to date, usually on inside information that "this year the government is going to announce UFO contacts...." Such predictions have appeared in print nearly every year for a quarter of a century, but people still seem to believe them. Klass has become a little richer because of them.

Only one UFO buff has maintained his bet in force, apparently more for publicity than persuasion. Stanton Friedman makes a living off his lecture tours proclaiming the reality of UFOs, and he responded to Klass's needling by formally agreeing to the bet a few years ago.

Additionally, Klass has offered to buy back all copies of his book *UFOs Explained* if events prove his assertions incorrect. But pro-UFO scientist Robert Mc-Campbell has done Klass one better. He has offered to buy back copies of his book *UFOlogy* from anyone not satisfied with it, proof or no proof.

Actually, Philip J. Klass already had been setting off multimegaton detonations among the ranks of UFO believers. Miffed when UFO experts in 1968 ridiculed a serious (and still tenable) suggestion that many UFOs were actually ball lightning, the by nature combative aviation reporter

threw himself into serious investigations of what were regarded as the "best" classic UFO cases. He often dug up startling (and embarrassing) new evidence but has become a pariah in UFO circles (Hynek refuses to appear together with him, and Hynek's "UFO bibliography" handout pointedly ignores Klass's two books).

With the death of astronomer Donald Menzel in 1976, Klass has emerged as the nation's leading UFO skeptic. He spurns the word "debunker," with its connotations of knee-jerk dismissals and unorthodox points of view. Instead, Klass attempts to investigate UFO cases more deeply than might other researchers who have subconscious desires to actually find proof of extraterrestrial visitors. Concentrating only on the generally acclaimed "best cases." Klass often has exposed the superficiality of work done by pro-UFO experts.

In 1977, he joined with other scientists and educators in forming the "Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," a group that has denounced easy acceptance by the public of allegedly baseless beliefs in astrology. the Bermuda Triangle, ESP, "ancient astronauts," and other so-called modern myths. Klass heads a small but potent band of skeptical investigators called the UFO Subcommittee. At the very least, this group demands the tightening of standards in so-called scientific UFOlogy. The level of carelessness of many pro-UFO experts has markedly declined, so progress is being made. OO

THESE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING AND WAITING

Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), 1909 Sherman Suite 207, Evanston, IL 60201. Self-styled pinnacle of UFO activities, this small group generally depends on other groups for data. Dr. Allen Hynek does the public appearances and fund raising, while researcher Allan Hendry carries out actual coordination and in-depth investigation. Two publications: CUFOS Quarterly Bulletin, \$15/yr.; and International UFO Reporter, \$12/yr.

Aerial Phenomenon Research Organization (APRO), 3910 E. Kleindale, Tucson, AZ 85712. Among the longest surviving UFO groups (represented in 50 countries), APRO is held together by the dedication of its cofounders Jim and Coral Lorenzen, who have recently led the group to specialize (critics say monopolize) in "UFO abduction cases." APRO Bulletin, \$10/yr. for 12 issues.

National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NI-CAP), Suite 23, 3535 University Blvd., Kensington MD 20795. Another old group, unfortunately in a downhill slide following a decade of organizational in-fighting. NICAP Bulletin. \$10/yr. Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, TX 78155. A vigorous, expanding group acting in concert with CUFOS. MUFON UFO Journal, \$8/yr.

Ground Saucer Watch (GSW), 13238 North 7th Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85029. Highly professional organization (membership by 'ation only), which applies vigorous scientific standards to investigations. Quarterly journal free with membership. Uject Starlight International (PSI), PO Box 5310, Austin TX 78763. Somewhat mysterious organization with the best array

of gadgets yet assembled to measure UFOs—if only they could find one. Irregular bulletin sent in exchange for cash donations.

Committee Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), 191 E. 161st St., Bronx NY 10451. New offshoot of GSW, this small group is using Freedom of Information suits to extract allegedly secret hypothetical government "UFO files." Newsletter \$10/yr. 20th Century UFO Bureau, 756 Haddon Avenue, Collingswood, NJ 08108. This group, associated with Dr. Carl McIntyre's "20th Century Reformation Hour," believes that some UFOs are angels and signs of the imminent Second Coming. However, other UFOs are sent by Satan to confuse people lest they recognize the angels.

UFO Subcommittee of the "Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," 923 Kensington Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14215. The first formal organization of UFO skeptics, who tackle the "best UFO cases" on record, often with spectacular success, much to the dismay of most UFO buffs. Reports of activities are included in the Committee publication The Skeptical Inquirer (formerly Zetetic), \$12/yr.

The National Enquirer's Blue Ribbon Panel of UFO experts (who review "best cases" for cash rewards). Two regular members (James Harder and Leo Sprinkle) are joined by a changing cadre of obscure "UFO experts," including this year's Willard Armstrong and John L. Warren. More respected UFOlogists have declined offers of membership. Send contest entries to UFO REWARD, National Enquirer, Lantana FL, 33464. All entries will be evaluated.

DEPARIMENT OF THE AIR FORCE DEADOLOPS (CELETE) CONTROL SOCIETA CARDON (CALL)

AND HEW ACRESSIVES

ru:

CD

13 Jan 31

SUBJECT:

Unexplained Lights

KAF/CC

- Early in the morning of 27 Dec 80 (approximately 0300L), two USAF security police patrolmen saw unusual lights outside the back gate at RAF Woodbridge. Thinking an aircraft might have crashed or been forced down, they called for permission to go outside the gate to investigate. The on-duty flight chief responded and allowed three patrolmen to pro-The individuals reported sading a strange glowing object in the forest. The object was described as being metalic in appearance: and triangular in shape, approximately two to three meters across the base and approximately two meters high. It illuminated the entire forest with a white light. The object itself had a pulsing red light on top and a bank(s) of blue lights underneath. The object was hovering or on legs. As the patrolmen approached the object, it maneuvered through the trees. and disappeared. At this time the animals on a nearby farm went into a. frenzy. The object was briefly sighted approximately an hour later near the back gate.
- The next day, three depressions 1 1/2" deep and 7" in diameter were: found where the object had been sighted on the ground. The following. night (29 Dec 80) the area was checked for radiation. Beta/gamma readings of 0.1 milliroentgens were recorded with peak ruidings in the three depressions and near the center of the triangle torned by the depressions. A nearby tree had moderate (.05-.07) readings on the side of the tree toward the depressions.
- Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke linto five separate white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to he south, all of which were about 100 off the horizon. The objects moves, smidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or threehours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time. Numerous individuals, including the undersigned, witnessed the activities in paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHARLES T. HALT, Lt COI, USAF

Deputy Base Commander /



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22217

N REPLY REFER TO

Information Sheet

Philadelphia Experiment; UFO's

Over the years the Navy has received innumerable queries about the socalled "Philadelphia Experiment" or "Project" and the alleged role of the Office of Naval Research (ONR) in it. The majority of these inquiries are directed to the Office of Naval Research or to the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia. The frequency of these queries predictably intensifies each time the experiment is mentioned by the popular press, often in a science fiction book.

The genesis of the Philadelphia Experiment myth dates back to 1955 with the publication of <u>The Case for UFO's</u> by the late Morris K. Jessup.

Some time after the publication of the book, Jessup received correspondence from a Carlos Miguel Allende, who gave his address as R.D. #1, Box 223, New Kensington, PA. In his correspondence Allende commented on Jessup's book and gave details of an alleged secret naval experiment conducted by the Navy in Philadelphia in 1943. During the experiment, according to Allende, a ship was rendered invisible and teleported to and from Norfolk in a few minutes, with some terrible aftereffects for crew members. Supposedly, this incredible feat was accomplished by applying Einstein's "unified field" theory. Allende claimed that he had witnessed the experiment from another ship and that the incident was reported in a Philadelphia newspaper. The identity of the newspaper has never been established. Similarly, the identity of Allende is unknown, and no information exists on his present address.

In 1956 a copy of Jessup's book was mailed anonymously to ONR. The pages of the book were interspersed with hand written comments which alleged a knowledge of UFO's, their means of motion, the culture and ethos of the beings occupying these UFO's, described in pseudo-scientific and incoherent terms.

Two officers, then assigned to ONR, took a personal interest in the book and showed it to Jessup. Jessup concluded that the writer of the comments on his book was the same person who had written him about the Philadelphia Experiment. These two officers personally had the book retyped and arranged for the reprint, in typewritten form, of 25 copies. The officers and their personal belongings have left CNR many years ago, and ONR does not have a file copy of the annotated book.



REVIEW

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

BY A

PANEL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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Review

of the

University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects

by a

Panel of the National Academy of Sciences

The Panel was appointed in the latter part of October and early November 1968. The charge to the Panel was "to provide an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the (University of Colorado) study as reflected in the (University's) Report." While the Panel largely restricted its review to this charge, it was thought both appropriate and necessary that the Panel become familiar with various scientific points of view as presented in other publications and reports by technically trained persons.

It was not the task of the Panel to conduct its own study of UFOs or to invite advocates, scientifically trained or not, of various points of view to hearings. The task was to study the University's Report and to assess: First, its scope; namely, did the Report, in the opinion of the Panel, cover those topics that a scientific study of UFO phenomena should have embraced? Second, its methodology; namely, did the Report, in the opinion of the Panel, reveal an acceptable scientific methodology and approach to the subject? Third, its findings; namely, were the conclusions and interpretations warranted by the evidence and analyses as presented in the Report and were they reasonable?

In the course of its review the Panel consulted papers on the same subject by technically trained persons (for example, William Markowitz, "The Physics and Metaphysics of Unidentified Flying Objects," Science, 157 (1967), pp. 1274-79. James E. McDonald, "Science, Technology, and UFOs," presented January 26, 1968, at a General Seminar of the United Aircraft Research Laboratories, East Hartford, Connecticut. James E. McDonald, "UFOs - An International Scientific Problem," presented March 12, 1968, at the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute Astronautics Symposium, Montreal, Canada. James E. McDonald, "Statement on International Scientific Aspects of the Problems of Unidentified Flying Objects," sent to the United Nations on June 7, 1967. Donald H. Menzel, Flying Saucers, Harvard University Press (Cambridge, 1952). Donald H. Menzel and Lyle G. Boyd, The World of Flying Saucers, Doubleday (New York, 1963). Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14-18, 1953. Special Report of the USAF Scientific Advisory Board ad hoc Committee to Review Project "Blue Book," March, 1966. Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects, Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninetieth Congress, Second Session, July 29, 1968).

The Panel began its review immediately after the Report became available on November 15, 1968, by an initial reading of the Report by each member of the Panel during a two-week period. The Panel convened on December 2 for a discussion of members' initial assessments, for consideration of the Panel's charge (scope, methodology, and findings in the Report), and for delineation of further steps in its review. The latter included the study of other documents presenting views and findings of technically trained persons (e.g., the documents cited above), further examination of the Report's summary and findings, and further directed study of specialized chapters of the Report by appropriate members of the Panel. Extensive discussion, both by correspondence and by telephone, occurred during this period. The Panel met again on January 6, 1969, to conclude its deliberations and to prepare its findings, which are presented below.

I. SCOPE

The study by the University of Colorado commenced in October 1966 and continued for about two years. Case studies of 59 reports of UFOs are presented in detail, with 68 plates; of these, ten reports predated the project, but were so well documented that they were included. A chapter is devoted to UFOs in history, one to UFO study programs in foreign countries, and one to UFOs reported in the 20 years preceding the study. Ten chapters are devoted to perceptual problems, processes of perception and reporting, psychological aspects of UFO reports, optics, radar, sonic boom, atmospheric electricity and plasma interpretations, balloons, instrumentation for UFO searches, and statistical analyses. (Twenty-four appendixes add detailed technical background to the study. Volume 4 concludes with an index of 27 pages.)

In our opinion the scope of the study was adequate to its purpose: a scientific study of UFO phenomena.

II. METHODOLOGY

As a rule, field trips were made to investigate UFO reports only if they were less than a year old. The Report states that nearly all UFO sighting are of short duration, seldom last an hour and usually for a few minutes. Thus most investigations consisted of interviews with persons who made reports. Three teams, usually consisting of two persons each (a physical scientist and a psychologist, were employed in field investigations where telephonic communication with UFO-sighting individuals gave hope of gaining added information. The aim was to get a team to the site as quickly as possible after a reported sighting. (It was found that nearly all cases could be classified in such categories as pranks, hoaxes, naive interpretations, and various types of misinterpretations A few events, which did not fit these categories, are left unexplained.)

Materials and conditions amenable to laboratory approaches were investigated — e.g., alleged UFO parts by chemical analysis, automobile ignition failure by simulation studies, and UFO photography by photogrammetric analyses. (Of 35 photographic cases investigated, nine are said to give evidence of probable fabrication, seven are classified as natural

or man-made phenomena, twelve provided insufficient data for analysis, and seven were considered to be possible fabrications; none proved to be "real objects with high strangeness.")

Technically trained personnel were utilized by the University. The University group included a sub-group on field investigations of UFO reports; their narration and interpretations of cases are reasonable and adequate. Leading groups were engaged under contract for specialized work -- e.g., Stanford Research Institute on radar anomalies and a subsidiary of the Raytheon Corporation for photogrammetric analyses. Divergent views of those few scientists who have looked into UFOs were taken into account. The history of the subject was also surveyed, including the experiences in some other nations. Finally, extensive use was made of many specialists in various public and private laboratories.

The Report makes clear that with the best means at our disposal, positive correlation of all UFO reports with identifiable, known phenomena is not possible. No study, past, current or future, can provide the basis for stating categorically that a familiar phenomenon will necessarily be linkable to every sighting. The Report is free of dogmatism on this matter. It is also clear, as one goes through the descriptions of UFO sightings, whether in the Report or in other literature, that while some incidents have no positive identification with familiar phenomena, they also have no positive identification with extraterrestrial visitors or artifacts.

We think the methodology and approach were well chosen, in accordance with accepted standards of scientific investigation.

III. FINDINGS

The study concludes (a) that about 90 percent of all UFO reports prove to be quite plausibly related to ordinary phenomena, (b) that little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and (c) that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby. At the same time it is emphasized in the Report that (c) is an opinion based on evidence now available.

The Report's findings and evaluations -- essentially eight in number, presented in its first section -- are concerned with official secrecy on UFOs, UFOs as a possible defense hazard, the future governmental handling of UFO-sighting reports, and five of them relate to the question of what if any further investigation of UFOs appear warranted in the light of the study. We paraphrase and summarize these findings and evaluations below, appending our comments.

1. On secrecy. Is the subject "shrouded in official secrecy"? The study found no basis for this contention.

We accept this finding of the study.

2. On defense. (a) Is there evidence that UFO sightings may represent a defense hazard? No such evidence came to light in the study. This, however, was not an objective of the study and was properly construed as a Department of Defense matter. (b) The Report states: "The history of the past 21 years has repeatedly led Air Force officers to the conclusion that none of the things seen, or thought to have been seen, which pass by the name of UFO reports, constituted any hazard or threat to national security."

We concur with the position described in (a). As to (b), we found no evidence in the Report or other literature to contradict the quoted statement.

3. On future UFO sightings. "The question remains as to what, if anything, the federal government should do about the UFO reports it receives from the general public?" The Report found no basis for activity related to such sighting reports "in the expectation that they are going to contribute to the advance of science," but the Department of Defense should handle these in its normal surveillance operations without need for such special units as Project Blue Book.

We concur in this recommendation.

4-8. On further investigation. (4) should the federal government "set up a major new agency, as some have suggested for the scientific study of UFOs"? The study found no basis for recommendation of this kind. (5) Would further extensive study of UFO sightings contribute to science? "Our general conclusion is that nothing has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge. The Report then notes that specific research topics may warrant consideration: (6) "There are important areas of atmospheric optics, including radio wave propagation, and of atmospheric electricity in which present knowledge is quite incomplete. These topics come to our attention in connection with the interpretation of some UFO reports, but they are also of fundamental scientific interest, and they are relevant to practical problems related to the improvement of safety of military and civilian flying. Research efforts are being carried out in these areas by the Department of Defense, the Environmental Science Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and by universities and nonprofit research organizations such as the National Center for Atmospheric Research, whose work is sponsored by the National Science Foundation."

The Report also observes (7) that UFO reports and beliefs are also of interest to "the social scientist and the communications specialist." In these areas particularly -- i.e., (6) and (7) -- the study suggests (8) that "scientists with adequate training and credentials who do come up with a clearly defined, specific proposal" should be supported, implying that normal competitive procedures and assessments of proposals should be followed here as is customary.

We concur with these evaluations and recommendations.

IV. PANEL CONCLUSION

The range of topics in the Report is extensive and its various chapters, dealing with many aspects of the subject, should prove of value to scholars in many fields. Its analyses and findings are pertinent and useful in any future assessment of activity in this field. We concur in the recommendation suggesting that no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades.

We are unanimous in the opinion that this has been a very creditable effort to apply objectively the relevant techniques of science to the solution of the UFO problem. The Report recognizes that there remain UFO sightings that are not easily explained. The Report does suggest, however, so many reasonable and possible directions in which an explanation may eventually be found, that there seems to be no reason to attribute them to an extraterrestrial source without evidence that is much more convincing. The Report also shows how difficult it is to apply scientific methods to the occasional transient sightings with any chance of success. While further study of particular aspects of the topic (e.g., atmospheric phenomena) may be useful, a study of UFOs in general is not a promising way to expand scientific understanding of the phenomena. On the basis of present knowledge the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings.

--Gerald M. Clemence, chairman; H. R. Crane, David M. Dennison, Wallace O. Fenn, H. Keffer Hartline, E. R. Hilgard, Mark Kec, Francis W. Reschelderier, William W. Rubey, C. D. Shane, Oswald G. Villar, Jr.

Attachments:

-- List of Panel Members

MEMBERS OF THE REVIEW PANEL

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H.R. Crane

Mark Kac

University of Michigan

The Rockefeller University

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Santa Cruz, California

E.R. Hilgard

Oswald G. Villard, Jr.

Stanford University

Stanford University

UFO FACT SHEET

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The Air Force investigation of UFO's began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953, it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969 we investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

The following is a statistical listing of reported UFO sightings during the Air Force investigation:

TOTAL UFO SIGHTINGS, 1947 - 1969

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED
1947	122	12
1948	156	7
1949	186	22
1950	210	27
1951	169	22
1952	1,501	303
1953	509	42
1954	487	46
1955	545	24
1956	670	14
1957	1,006	14
1958	627	10
1959	390	12
1960	557	14
1961	591	13
1962	474	15
1963	399	14
1964	562	19
1965	887	16
1966	1,112	32
1967	937	19
1968	375	3
1969	146	1
TOTAL	12,618	701
	,	• •

Of these total sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun and the moon), weather conditions and hoaxes. As indicated only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969 the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, they decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision. If, however, firm evidence is found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency will be directed to undertake the effort.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations (Edition 8, Vol I, pp. 432-3). Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

For further reference material, two documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151: Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465 p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541.

TOTAL UFO (OBJECT) SIGHTINGS

(Compiled 17 Jan 66)

YEAR	TOTAL SIGHTINGS	UNIDENTIFIED	SOURCE
1947	122	12	Case Files
1948	156	7	Case Files
1949	186	22	Blue Book, page 108
1950	210	27	Case Files
1951	169	22	Case Files
1952	1,501	303	Blue Book, page 108
1953	509	42	Case Files
1954	487	46	Case Files
1955	545	24	Case Files
1956	670	14	Case Files
1957	1,006	14	Case Files
1958	627	10	Case Files
1959	390	12	Case Files
1960	557	· 14	Case Files
1961	591	13	Case Files
1962	474	15	Case Files
1963	399	14	Case Files
1964	562	19	Case Files
1965	886	16	Case Files
1000	10.147	646	

STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1953-1964

TOTAL CASES BY CATEGORY											(Co	mpiled	1 Nov 65)
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1984	TOTAL
Astronomical	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167
Aircraft	73	80	124	148	218	106	63	66	77	68	73	71	1167
Balloon	78	63	102	93	114	58	31	22	37	19	28	20	665
Insufficient Data	79	103	95	132	191	111	65	105	115	94	59	99	1248
Other	82	58	65	61	120	93	75	94	77	65	58	88	916
Satellite	. 0	0	D	0	8	18	0	21	69	77	82	142	417
Unidentified	42	46	24	14	14	10	12	14	13	15	14	19	237
TOTAL	509	487	545	870	1006	627	390	557	591	474	399	562	6817
ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS													
Meteors	70	92	79	88	179	168	100	187	119	95	57	51	1295
Stars and Planets	101	44	52	131	144	56	40	45	78	36	23	55	805
Other	4	1	4	3	18	7	4	3	6	5	5	7	67
TOTAL	175	137	135	222	341	231	144	235	203	136	85	123	2167
OTHER CASES													
Hoaxes, Hallucinations,				•									
Unreliable Reports and								_				-	226
Psychological Causes	15	6	18	16	37	29	14	13	17	11	16	34	83
Missiles and Rockets	2	1	1	3	2	6	14	12	13	9	13	7	54 ·
Reflections	4	6	4	3	2	7	11	9	3	3	0	2 7	59
Flares and Firewarks	1	4	6	6	8	3	5	7	4	3	3		37
Mirages and Inversions	3	2	4	1	•	2	4	5	5	3	3	2	81
Search and Groundlights	9	6	14	9	12	8	5	6	1	3	2	6	
Clouds and Contrails	6	3	2	1	9	5	3	4	5	4	5	0	47
Chaff	0	2	0	1	2	6	1	4	3	5	2	1	27
Birds	4	7	2	6	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	4	34
Radar Analysis	15	7	1	8	27	3	8	6	9	0	1	2	87
Photo Analysis	1	1	2	4	1	7	4	6	3	2	3	6	40
Physical Specimens	ī	6	5	3	5	10	3	7	4	15	3	8	70
Satellite Decay	ō	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	3	3	4	3	23
Other	1	7	4	0	9	5	3	3	4		4	- 5	48
TOTAL	62	58	65	61	120	93	75	94		65	58	88	916

STATISTICS FOR 1965

(Compiled 18 Jan 1986)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOA	DEC	TOTAL
ASTRONOMICAL AIRCRAFT BALLOON INSUFFICIENT DATA OTHER SATELLITE UNIDENTIFIED PENDING TOTAL	10 11 3 5 11 4 1 0	8 8 2 4 8 5 0 0	11 14 1 2 7 5 2 1 43	4 11 3 4 8 5 1 0 36	2 14 0 4 5 15 1 0 41	10 7 3 2 6 5 0 0 33	27 32 7 16 9 42 2 0	82 61 6 24 42 41 4 2 262	30 20 2 15 7 24 4 2	27 13 7 5 9 3 0 . <u>6</u>	22 14 0 3 11 0 1 4 55	12 5 2 1 3 3 0 2 28	245 210 38 85 126 152 16 17 887
ASTRONOMICAL CASES Meteors Stars and Planets Other TOTAL	JAN 6 3 12 10	FEB 6 1 1b 8	MAR 8 3 0 11	2 2 0 4	2 0 0 2	JUN 4 5 1c 10	JUL 14 10 34 27	AUG 25 55 1e 82	SEP 13 16 12 30	6 20 1f 27	9 13 0 22	5 7 0 12	101 135 9 245

(a) Solar Image (b) Moon (c) Sun (d) Reflected Moonlight, Parhelia, Moon (e) Reflected Moonlight (f) Comet Ekeya-Seki

OTHER CATEGORY

	JAN	<u>FEB</u>	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	<u>oct</u>	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Hoaxes, Hallucinations,													
Unreliable Reports and		_	_	_	_			1.0	•	3	n	0	34
Psychological Causes	5	3	4	1	Z	1	2	12		,	•	ĭ	10
Missiles and Rockets					1	_	_	3	•			•	• 7
Reflections						1	1	Z	1	ı			;
Flares and Fireworks					i		1	1			ı		1
Mirages and Inversions							2	3			_	_	3
Search and Ground Lights	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	9
Clouds and Contrails	1							1	1				3
	-											i	1
Chaff		,		2				3	1	1	1		11
Birds	•	lc		•				1r	1w				3
Physical Specimens		10		1e		1g		3gmn	=	1m			6
Radar Analysis				16	14	11	2kj	5x	1)				12
Photo Analysis	_	_	241			11	0	2	o,	1	a	1	8
Satellite Decay	0	- I.	1	1	0	1	v	4 sbbb	-	1h	3tuv	Ţ	13
Misceilaneous	_22b	-	_	<u>2</u> bf	-	<u>1</u> h	2	42	7	<u>3</u>	11	3	125
TOTAL	11	8	7	8	5	6	¥	42	•	3	**	•	-20

⁽a) Tracer Builets (b) Misinterpretation of Conventional Objects (c) Metal Ball (d) Developer Smear (e) Anomalous Propagation (f) Kites (g) Electronic Counter Measures (h) Debris in Wind (j) No Image on Film (k) Poor Photo Process (l) Free Falling Object (m) False Targets (n) Weather Returns (p) Emulsion Flaws (r) Plastic Bags (s) Man on Ground (t) Lightning (u) Chemical Trails from Research Rocket (v) Missile Launch Activity (w) Gourd

FIREBALL REPORT

Persons observing a fireball or meteor should report the information to the American Meteor Society. The information desired is contained below.

A very brilliant meteor or fireball is reported to have passed in your vicinity on . . . at the hour of Will you please answer as fully as possible the following questions, which are asked on behalf of the American Meteor Society in order that permanent records of such phenomena may be obtained. When these reports are published each contributor whose report is fairly complete will be mentioned, if

possible, and due credit given. It is only by the help of those who can give personal information that data can be secured for the computation of the orbits of meteors. These data are of great scientific value and all reasonable efforts should be made to obtain them. You will be unable probably to answer all questions below, but answer those you can, as they may be of the greatest importance.

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AMALGAMATED FLYING SAUCER CLUBS OF AMERICA (Phonomena) (AFSCA) Phone: (213) 885-0438 P O. Box 84 Northridge, CA 91324 Gabriel Green, Pres. Founded: 1959. Members: 5000, Local Grouss: 110, "World-wide research organization with members in all 50 states and in 23 foreign countries to inform the general public about the reality of flying saucers (extraterrestrial spacecraft piloted by advanced men and women from other planets and star systems) and of their plan for imparting their advanced knowledge to the people of the Earth in order to resolve present world problems." AFSCA serves as a source of 'contactes-oriented" flying saucer information, including books, photographs, contactee reports, and space tapes ("tape recorded messages from space people"). Local units hold public meetings to promote knowledge of the saucer subject and serve as sources for information and literature in their areas. Publications: Flying Saucers International, quarterly,

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INTERNATIONAL FORTEAN ORGANIZATION (Phonomena) (INFO)

P.O. Box 367

Phone: (703) 920-7120

Arlington, VA 22210

Paul J, Willis, Dir. Famide: 1965. Members: 1500. Scientists, scholars, and laymen concerned with new and unusual scientific discoveries, philosophic problems pertaining to the criteria of scientific validity, and theories of knowledge. Maintains library of 5000 volumes in the physical, biological, and psychological sciences. Named after Charles Hoy Fort (1874-1932), an American journalist who was interested in researching and documenting unusual and unexplained natural phenomena. Publications: (1) Fortean Times, bimonthly: (2) The Into Journal, bimonthly: (3) Occasional Papers. Separados: Fortean Society. Cerrentias/ Masting: annual.

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NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA (NICAP)

nsington. MD 20795

John L. Acuff, Pres. rounded: 1956. Members: 4000. Staff: 5. Persons interested in aerial phenomena, particularly unidemtified flying objects (UFOs); panel of advisers includes scientists, engineers, aviation expens, clergymen, retired military officers, and professors. To gather, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate reliable information on aerial phenomena. Promotes scientific investigation. Field investigations carried out by technically oriented subcommittees (35 U.S.). Provides bibliographic and source materials to students, exchange data to scientifist societies and individual scientists, and semi-technical reports to scientists. Congress, and the press. Maintains large library on aerial phenomena aviation, astronomy, and collection of magazine articles, newspaper clippings, letters, and other documents. Sponsors a lecture program and an exhibit, involved with a computer study. Project ACCESS. Publicaties: The U.F.O. Investigator, monthly; also publishes UFO Evidence; UFO Wave of 1947; Strange Effects from UFOs, Board of governors meets quarterly.

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SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY (Phonomona) (SAUCERS)

P.O. Box 2228
Phone: (304) 269-2719
Clarksburg, WV 26301
Gray Barker, Exec. Officer
Femates: 1954. Members: 6000. Staff: 3. Persons interested in UFO's (unidentified
flying objects, popularly called flying saucers). Sponsors monthly lectures in
New York City and speeches to colleges and other institutions throughout the
United States. Conducts research. Maintains library of several thousand UFO
books and periodicals. Pallications: Newsletter, irregular. Takes part in annual

convention known as the Congress of Scientific Ufologists. Convention/ Meeting: annual.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CENTER FOR SHORT LIVED PHENOMENA

185 Alewife Brook Pky. Phone: (617) 868-4793
Cambridge, MA 02138 Robert Citron, Dir.
Founded: 1968. Funded by Smithsonian Institution. Serves as a clearing house for receipt and dissemination of information concerning rare or infrequent natural events which might go unobserved or uninvestigated, such as remote

name eruptions, birth of new islands, fall of meteorites and large fireballs, sudden changes in biological and ecological systems. Observers all over the world including news media, private citizens, individual scientists, and scientific observatories report on any such short-lived events. Rapid team mobilization will enable research teams, with instruments and equipment, to get into event areas in as short a time as possible to collect data that might otherwise be tost to science. Publications: (1) Event Information Reports, daily; (2) Event Notification Reports, daily; (3) Annual Report; (4) Event Reports, irregular.

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SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED (Phenomena) (SITU) R.D. One Phone: (201) 496-4368 Columbia, NJ 07832 Albena Zwerver, Exec.Sec. Foundard: 1965. Members: 1250. An organization "for the acquisition, investigation and dissemination of information on reports of all tangible items in the fields of chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology and anthropology, that are not readily explained." Encourages field work and on-the-spot investigation by offering advice, helping to raise funds and arranging contacts for members who are planning field trips and expeditions. Field work and research are reviewed by a panel of twenty scientists. Disseminates information on findings through its quarterly journal, papers and reports. Current investigations conducted by Society members include such areas as ancient Egyptian television, ringing rocks, entombed toads and poltergeist manifestations. The Society maintains information files of original material, a map collection and a specialized library. Committees: Activities; Library, Publications; (1) Pursuit, quarterly; (2) Annual Report: also publishes occasional papers and special reports.

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UFO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL CENTER (PRINCIPAL) (UFOIRC)

P.O. Box 57
Riderwood, MD 21139
Thomas M. Olsen, Pres.
Foundaé: 1966, To collect, analyze, publish and disseminate information on reports of unidentified flying objects. Publications: Reference for Outstanding UFO Sighting Reports, irregular.

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AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (APRO)

3910 E. Kleindale Rd. Phone: (602) 793-1825
Tucson, AZ 85712 Corat E. Lorenzen, Sec.-Treas.
Femded: 1952. Members: 3000. Staff: 5. To conduct investigations and research into the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) and to find a scientifically acceptable solution to this phenomenon. Has special representatives in over 50 countries. Uses services of over thirty staff consultants in fields ranging from biochemistry to astronomy. Maintains COMCAT, computer catalog of all available UFO reports. Publications: Bulletin, monthly.

PROJECT

BLUE

1 FEBRUARY 1966

PROJECT BLUE BOOK

The United States Air Force has the responsibility under the Department of Defense for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The name of this program, which has been in operation since 1948, is Project Blue Book. It has been identified in the past as Project Sign and Project Grudge.

Air Force interest in unidentified flying objects is related directly to the Air Force responsibility for the air defense of the United States. Procedures for conducting this program are established by Air Force Regulation 200-2.

The objectives of Project Blue Book are two-fold: first, to determine whether UFOs pose a threat to the security of the United States; and, second, to determine whether UFOs exhibit any unique scientific information or advanced technology which could contribute to scientific or technical research. In the course of accomplishing these objectives, Project Blue Book strives to identify and explain all UFO sightings reported to the Air Force.

HOW THE PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED

The program is conducted in three phases. The first phase includes receipt of UFO reports and initial investigation of the reports. The Air Force base nearest the location of a reported sighting is charged with the responsibility of investigating the sighting and forwarding the information to the Project Blue Book Office at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

If the initial investigation does not reveal a positive identification or explanation, a second phase of more intensive analysis is conducted by the Project Blue Book Office. Each case is objectively and scientifically analyzed, and, if necessary, all of the scientific facilities available to the Air Force can be used to assist in arriving at an identification or explanation. All personnel associated with the investigation, analysis, and evaluation efforts of the project view each report with a scientific approach and an open mind.

The third phase of the program is dissemination of information concerning UFO sightings, evaluations, and statistics. This is accomplished by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information.

The Air Force defines an unidentified flying object as any aerial object which the observer is unable to identify.

Reports of unfamiliar objects in the sky are submitted to the Air Force from many sources. These sources include military and civilian pilots, weather observers, amateur astronomers, business and professional men and women, and housewives, etc.

Frequently such objects as missiles, balloons, birds, kites, searchlights, aircraft navigation and anticollision beacons, jet engine exhaust, condensation trails, astronomical bodies and meteorological phenomena are mistakenly reported as unidentified flying objects.

The Air Force groups its evaluations of UFO reports under three general headings: (1) identified, (2) insufficient data, and (3) unidentified.

Identified reports are those for which sufficient specific information has been accumulated and evaluated to permit a positive identification or explanation of the object.

Reports categorized as <u>Insufficient Data</u> are those for which one or more elements of information essential for evaluation are missing. Some examples are the omission of the duration of the sighting, date, time, location, position in the sky, weather conditions, and the manner of appearance or disappearance. If an element is missing and there is an indication that the sighting may be of a security, scientific, technical, or public interest value, the Project Blue Book Office conducts an additional investigation and every attempt is made to obtain the information necessary for identification. However, in some instances, essential information cannot be obtained, and no further action can be taken.

The third and by far the smallest group of evaluations is categorized as <u>Unidentified</u>. A sighting is considered unidentified when a report apparently contains all pertinent data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis concerning the cause or explanation of the report but the description of the object or its motion cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomena.

TYPES OF UFO IDENTIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

There are various types of UFO sightings. Most common are reports of astronomical sightings, which include bright stars, planets, comets, fireballs, meteors, auroral streamers, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, moving clouds, or other obscurations or unusual conditions, the planets, including Venus, Jupiter, and Mars have been reported as unidentified flying objects. Stellar mirages are also a source of reports.

Satellites are another major source of UFO reports. An increase in satellites reported as UFOs has come about because of two factors. The first is the increase of interest on the part of the public; the second is the increasing number of satellites in the skies. Positive knowledge of the location of all satellites at all times enables rapid identification of satellite sightings. Keeping track of man-made objects in orbit about the earth is the responsibility of the North American Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. This sophisticated electronic system gathers complex space traffic data instantly from tracking stations all over the world.

Other space surveillance activities include the use of ballistic tracking and large telescopic cameras. ECHO schedules are prepared by the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Maryland, and schedules of the South/North equator crossings are prepared by the Smithsonian Institution at Cambridge, Massachusetts. From the data produced by these agencies, satellites mistakenly reported as UFOs can be quickly identified. Some of these are visible to the naked eye.

Aircraft account for another major source of UFO reports, particularly during adverse weather conditions. When observed at high altitudes and at some distance, aircraft can have appearances ranging from disc to rocket shapes due to the reflection of the sun on their bright surfaces. Vapor or condensation trails from jet aircraft will sometimes appear to glow fiery red or orange when reflecting sunlight. Afterburners from jet aircraft are often reported as UFOs since they can be seen from great distances when the aircraft cannot be seen.

The Project Blue Book Office has direct contact with all elements of the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Agency civil air control centers. All aerial refueling operations and special training flights can be checked immediately. Air traffic of commercial airlines and flights of military aircraft are checked with the nearest control center, enabling an immediate evaluation of aircraft mistakenly reported as UFOs. However, since many local flights are not carried, these flights are probable causes of some reports.

Balloons continue to be reported as UFOs. Several thousand balloons are released each day from military and civilian airports, weather stations, and research activities. There are several types of balloons - weather balloons, rawinsondes, radiosondes, and the large research balloons which have diameters up to 300 feet. At night, balloons carry running lights which cause an unusual appearance when observed. Reflection of the sun on balloons at dawn and sunset sometimes produce strange effects. This usually occurs when the balloon, because of its altitudes, is exposed to the sun. Large balloons can move at speeds of over 100 miles per hour when moving in high altitude jet windstreams. These balloons sometimes appear to be flattened on top. At other times, they appear to be saucershaped and to have lights mounted inside the bag itself due to the sun's rays reflecting through the material of the balloon. The Balloon Control Center at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, maintains a plot on all Military Upper Air Research Balloons.

Another category of UFO evaluations labeled Other includes missiles, reflections, mirages, searchlights, birds, kites, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, fireworks, and flares.

Aircraft, satellites, balloons, and the like should NOT be reported since they do not fall within the definition of an unidentified flying object.

CONCLUSIONS

To date, the firm conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no unidentified flying object reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as unidentified represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as unidentified are extraterrestrial vehicles.

The Air Force will continue to investigate all reports of unusual aerial phenomena over the United States. The services of qualified scientists and technicians will continue to be used to investigate and analyze these reports, and periodic reports on the subject will be made.

The former Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Carl Vinson, recently commented on the conduct of the UFO program by the Air Force and stated that Congressional hearings on this subject are unnecessary.

The Air Force does not deny the possibility that some form of life may exist on other planets in the universe. However, to date, the Air Force has neither received nor discovered any evidence which proves the existence and intra-space mobility of extraterrestrial life. The Air Force continues to extend an open invitation to anyone who feels that he possesses any evidence of extraterrestrial vehicles operating within the earth's near space envelope to submit his evidence for analysis. Initial contact for this purpose is through the following address:

PROJECT BLUE BOOK INFORMATION OFFICE SAFOI WASHINGTON, D C 20330

Anyone observing what he considers to be an unidentified flying object should report it to the nearest Air Force Base. Persons submitting a UFO report to the Air Force are free to discuss any aspect of the report with anyone. The Air Force does not seek to limit discussion on such reports and does not withhold or censor any information pertaining to this unclassified program.

NON AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS

The following items are for internal use only and are not available for distribution to the public. These concern internal management and procedures for forwarding UFO reports to the appropriate agency:

- 1. Air Force Regulation 200-2
- 2. JANAP 146

The Air Force has no films, photographs, maps, charts, or graphs of unidentified flying objects. Photographs that have been submitted for evaluation in conjunction with UFO reports have been determined to be a misinterpretation of natural or conventional objects. These objects have a positive identification.

The Air Force no longer possesses, and thus does not have for distribution, outdated reports on Project Sign, Project Grudge, Blue Book Special Report No. 14, and outdated Project Blue Book press releases. Non-military UFO publications should be requested from the publisher, not the Air Force.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL

Books listed below deal with facts and theories about our solar universe, the sun, planets, comets, meteorites, the universe, stars, constellations and galaxies; telescopes, the computation of time as it relates to astronomy, star maps and charts, and the history of astronomy.

SKY & TELESCOPE, by Sky Publishing Corporation, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Monthly Magazine, 60 cents per copy.

WEATHER ELEMENTS, by BLAIR, published Prentice Hall. Has an excellent chapter on often misidentified weather phenomena.

PLANETS, STARS, AND SPACE, by CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH M. & NICHOLSON, THOMAS D. An illustrated, non-technical explanation of the earth, planets, stars, and the universe. Prepared in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History.

JUNIOR SCIENCE BOOK OF STARS, by CROSBY, PHOEBE. An easy-to-read, exciting story of what scientists know about the stars, planets, the moon, and the MILKY WAY.

CHALLENGE OF THE UNIVERSE, by HYNEK, J. ALLEN & ANDERSON, NORMAN. Discusses the nature of the universe; astronomy and cosmology, published by Scholastic Press.

THE STORY OF THE STARS, by MALONEY, TERRY. An introduction to the universe; our solar system, our galaxy, and other galaxies. Many interesting illustrated analogies help build concepts of size and distance. Includes references to the Van Allen radiation belts and zodiacal light observation of 1960.

THE WORLD OF FLYING SAUCERS, by MENZEL & BOYD. A scientific examination of the classic UFO reports.

THE MOON, METEORITES. AND COMETS, Dtd 1963, by MIDDLEHURST & KUIPER. Continuous analysis of Soviet moon photos. Chapter on Siberian meteorite and photos or comets computation of various comet orbital photos.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR IN THE OPEN AIR, by MINNAERT, Dover Publications. This is an excellent paperback written in understandable lay language.

METEORS, by OLIVIER. Standard text by foremost authority on meteors.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF MARS, 1905-1961, by SLIPHER, E. C., published by Lowell Observatory.

ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON, by VALLE, JACQUES.

FIRST MAN TO THE MOON, by VON BRAUN, WERNHER.





United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330

INFORMATION OF UPOS

Thank you for your request for information on the Air Force's investigation of unidentified flying objects, or UFO's.

The Air Force investigation of UFO's began in 1948 and was known as Project Sign. Later the name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953, it became Project Blue Book. Between 1948 and 1969 we investigated 12,618 reported sightings.

Of these sightings, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects (such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft), immaterial objects (such as lightning, reflections, and other natural phenomena), astronomical objects (such as stars, planets, the sun, and the moon), weather conditions, and hoaxes. As indicated, only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book. The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences; past UFO studies; and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and experience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Record Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, NASA decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision. If, however, firm evidence is found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency will be directed to undertake the effort.

1	UFO	SIGHTIN	igs by year
!			······································
ļ	<u>YEAR</u> 1947	TOTAL 112	UNIDENTIFIED 12
1	1947	156	7
1	1949	186	22
;	1950	210	27
i	1951	169	22
i	1952	1501	303
i	1953	509	42
1	1954	487	46
1	1955	545	24
ı	1956	670	14
ı	1957	1006	14
1	1958	627	10
1	1959	390	12
1	1960	557	14
	1961	591	13
:	1962	474	15 14
!	1963	399 563	19
ŀ	1964 1965	562 887	16
1	1966	1112	32
i	1967	937	19
i	1968	375	3
i	1969	146	ì
j			_
İ	TOTAL	: 12,61	8 701
1.		<u> </u>	

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations. Such timely review of the situation by private groups insures that sound evidence will not be overlooked by the scientific community.

For further reference material, two documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

AERIAL PHENOMENA STUDY ORGANIZATIONS

SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED
Bea 265 Phone: (201)842-5299
Little Silver, NJ 07739

Organized "for the acquisition, investigation and dissemination of Information on reports of all Langible itams to the fields of abscictry, setromory, geology, bislesy and anthropology, that are not resulty ampleimed." Executegated work and so-the-spot investigation by offering sevice and arranging contacts for members who are planning field trips and especiations. Field work and resource are reviewed by a passel of 15 selections. Disseminates information on findings through its quarterly journal. Society monotore have currently investigated Los Ses-type persuances in Borth America, UTO's, Bigfoot, Barmuda Triangle, estile sutilations, ghost and selectpriat manifestations. The Society maintains information files of original material, a map ecileation and a specialized library.

PROJECT STARLIGHT INTIGENTIONAL P.O. Dex 5310 Austin, TZ 78763

78ese: (512)454-2031

To gether and dissociants a bread range of instrumented GFO hard date to the desetific community. Utilizes magnatometers, a grovimeter, spectroscor, radar, laser-telecope-vides system and other electronic and eptical systems for recording physical affects, eptical images and leanties of GFOs. Spec a GFO eighting, the ARGUS system (Automated Ring-up on Geoleasted GFO Sightings), now under development, will begin "GFO-covent sharing," an extended telephoning of all volunteers (layson, engineers, essectiota), using several lines simultaneously, on they any least the GFO, acquire photos, notes and data. Meintains a specially equipped mealla laboratory whit.

AUGUSTATED FLYING SARCES CLURS OF AUGUSCU 7:0. Dex 39 Phono: (719)365-1181 Tuess Telley, CA 92268

"Varifulde research organization with members in all 50 states and in 23 foreign countries to inform the general public about the rambity of flying saucare (extraterrestrial spacecraft giloted by edvanced bean and women from other planets and star systems) and of their plan for imparting their advanced the understate the people of the Earth is arise to resolve present works precises." AFSCS sarves as a source of "contextue-oriented" flying saucar informatics, including books, photographs, "contactoe" reports, and apage tapes ("tape recorded messages from space people").

BATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS CONSTITUTE ON UNIDENTIFIED PLTING OBJECTS 7970 Woodman Ave., Seite 207 Phone: (213)781-7704 Yan Huye, CA 91402

Individuols interested is investigating "the truth concerning OFOs and esseciated phanocens." France OFO reports and raistss findings to governmental agencies and the general public via the proces, radio, television and coveletters. Boids seminars; produces and distributes books and exacettes. Bestows awards. Maintains library of 1700 valuess.

BATTOWAL INVESTIGATIONS CONCETTED ON UNIDERTIFIED FLITING OBJECTS 7970 Vocamen Ave., Suits 207 Phone: (21)1781-7704 Van Muye, CA 91402

Individuale interested in investigating "the truth cancerning OFOs and associated presences." Probas OFO reports and relates findings to governmental agencies and the general public vie the press, radia, television and seweletters. Holds seminars; produces and distributes became and cancerton. Bestone awards. Maiotaica library of 1700 volumes.

SPACE AND OVERPLAINED CHARTIAL EVERTS SECRECE SOCIETY P.O. Bas 2225 Phonas (304)269-2719 Clarksburg, NT 26301

Persons istarceted is UTOs funicentified flying objects, popularly called flying sources). Spensors emailly lectures in New York City and spenches to colleges and other institutions throughout the Delted States. Consucts research. Maisteins library of several tenucous STO beaus and periodicals.

EATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS CONMITTER OF ARRILL PERSONNIA One Sent St., Suite 307 Caithersburg, ND 20760

Paroces interested in serial phon. wene, perticularly identified flying objects (GTOs); panel of advisors includes scientists, angineers, aviation exparts, clargreet, retires military efficers, and professores. To gather, analyse, evaluats, and discominate raliable information on sarial phonomena. Prosecus estamtific investigation. Provides bibliographic and sauras materials to estudants, ascenary data to estimatific societies and legistumi estudants, ascenary data to estimatific societies and legistumi estudants, and semi-technical reports to estentiate, Congrass and the press. Meintaine large library on serial phonomena, aviotion, estronomy, and callaction of magazine settless, Bauspaper clippings, letters and ether documents.

GROUND SLUCER WATCH 13238 M. Sevents Dr.

Phone: (602)942-7216

Scientista, angineers, prefescionals and educated laymon interested in taking salentific action to resolve the scatterorainal elements in UFO reports. Objectives are: to revide to accessible outlet for all interested persons who wish to report any serial phonomous experiences without face of ridicule or undus publicity; to "edify a confused modia" with factual prose releases, lectures, confused modia" with factual prose releases, lectures to which ecleratific criteris can be applied and analyzed with the use of specialized talents and instrumentation; to continue to pursue legal action against the faderal government with lawseits and Freedom of Information Act proveets for release of UFO materials; to bring forth the workels hypothesse and theories of UFO origin and the reasons for their continuing survaillance.

ARRIAL PRESONCEA RESEASCE OBCASTRATOR
3910 C. Elaindale 24. Pages: (602)323-1825
Tueses, 12 85712

Conducts investigations and research into the phenomenous of unidentified flying abjects (UTOs) and to find a scientifically ecospicals solution to this phenomenous. Ean openial representatives in ever 50 countries. Goal services of ever 48 staff consultants in fields ranging from blackemistry to astronomy. Relations acomputer-nacessed library of ecoegraphs and publications from all ever the verid. Jejathy produces public GTO exhibit located in the IDS Genter, Hinnespella, HH.

ISTERNATIONAL POSTRAS CROASTRATIOS 7317 Baltimore Ava. Phonas {301}779-1873 Callaga Paru, MD 20780

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OPO TEPUDATION BETTIEFAL CENTER 9652 M. 31st Ara., GT Phasmis, Al 85021

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Fact Sheet

United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330-1000

87-34

Unidentified Flying Objects

History

The Air Force began investigating UFOs in 1948 under a program called Project Sign. Later the program's name was changed to Project Grudge, and in 1953 it became known as Project Blue Book. On Dec. 17, 1969, the secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on a number of factors, including reports and studies by the University of Colorado and the National Academy of Sciences, as well as past UFO studies and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and prience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were:

No UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security.

• There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge.

• There has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Between 1948 and 1969 the Air Force investigated 12,618 reported UFO sightings. Of these, 11,917 were found to have been caused by material objects such as balloons, satellites, and aircraft; immaterial objects such as lightning, reflections, and other natural phenomena; astronomical objects such as stars, planets, the sun, and the moon; weather conditions; and hoaxes. Only 701 reported sightings remain unexplained.

More information Available

All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Reference Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review. A list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena can be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations, available in the reference section of most libraries.



NEWSEREGASE

COFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON: D CLE 20301

PLEASE NOTE DATE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 17, 1969

NO. 1077-69 OXford 7-5131 (Info.) OXford 7-3189 (Copies)

AIR FORCE TO TERMINATE PROJECT "BLUE BOOK"

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans, Jr., announced today the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

In a memorandum to Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan, Secretary Seamans stated that "the continuation of Project Blue Book cannot be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science," and concluded that the project does not merit future expenditures of resources.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on:

- An evaluation of a report prepared by the University of grado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects."
- A review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences.
 - Past UFO studies.
- Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the past two decades.

Under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon, the University of Colorado completed an 18-month contracted study of UFOs and its report was released to the public in January, 1969. The report concluded that little if anything has come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced.

The University of Colorado report also states that, "It seems that only so much attention to the subject (UFOs) should be give as the Department of Defense deems to be necessary strictly from a defense point of view....It is our impression that the defense function could be performed within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations without the continuance of a special unit such as ect Blue Book, but this is a question for defense specialists rather a research scientists."

A panel of the National Academy of Sciences made an independent assessment of the scope, methodology, and findings of the University of

Colorado study. The panel concurred in the University of Colorado's recommendation that "no high priority in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades." It concluded by stating that, "On the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings."

Past UFO studies include one conducted by a Scientific Advisory Panel of UFOs in January, 1953 (Robertson Panel); and, a review of Project Blue Book by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Ad Hoc Committee, February-March, 1966 (Dr. Brian O'Brien, Chairman). These studies concluded that no evidence has been found that any of the UFO reports reflect a threat to our national security.

As a result of investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book are: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized

"unidentified" represent technological developments or principles on the range of present-day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Project Blue Book records will be retired to the USAF Archives, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Requests for information will continue to be handled by the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information (SAFOI), Washington, D.C. 20330.

- (1) Give your name and address.
- (2) Where were you when you saw the meteor? (If the town is small please give county as well.)
- (3) Give the date, hour and minute when the meteor appeared; also kind of time used.
- (4) In what direction did it appear (or in what direction was it first seen)? This is not asking in what direction it was going!
- (5) In what direction did it disappear (or in what direction was it last seen)? For questions 4 and 5, simply N, E, S, or W is not accurate enough, unless these were the exact directions. If compass is used, state it; also if magnetic correction has been applied to compass reading.
- (6) At what height did it appear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (7) At what height did it disappear? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (8) Did it pass directly overhead (i.e., through the zenith)?
- (9) If not, to which side of the zenith did it go, and how far from it? (Use degrees in answering.)
- (10) Did it appear to reach the horizon? What sort of a horizon have you?
- (11) What angle did the path of the meteor make with the horizon and in which direction was it then going?
- (12) If you are familiar with constellations describe the path of the meteor through the sky with reference to stars.
- (13) Did the meteor appear to explode?
- (14) What was the duration of its flight in seconds?
- (15) Describe the train if one was left. If it lasted long enough to show drift, most carefully tell in what direction train drifted. Give sketch, if possible, showing this with regard to horizon.
- (16) What was the duration of the train in seconds?
- (17) Did you hear any sound? How long after seeing the meteor was it before you heard this sound?

Did you hear an actual explosion? How long after seeing the explosion was it before you heard it?

- (18) Of what color was the meteor?
- (19) What was the size of the meteor? (Compare it with the Moon or with a planet or star.)
- (20) Was more than one body seen before the explosion (if any)?
- (21) What was condition of sky at time?
- (22) Give names and addresses of others who saw the meteor.
- (23) Please mail this reply to

Charles P. Oliver
AMERICAN METEOR SOCIETY
521 N. Wynnewood Ave
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072

NMCC

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON. D.C. 20301

29 October 1975 0605 EST.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: AFB Penetration

- 1. At 290200 EST AFOC informed NMCC that an unidentified helicopter, possibly two, had been sighted flying low over Loring AFB Maine, in proximity to a weapons storage area.
- 2, An Army National Guard helo was called in to assist in locating the unidentified helo(s).
- 3. NORAD was informed of the incident by SAC, requested and recieved authority from Canadian officials to proceed into Canadian airspace if necessary to locate the intruder.
- 4. At 0404 SAC Command Center informed NMCC that the army helo assisting on the scene had not sighted the unidentified helo(s).
- 5. A similar incident was reported at Loring the evening of 28 October 1975 -

C. D. ROBERTS, JR.
Brigadier General, USMC
Deputy Director for
Operations (NMCC)

Distribution: CJCS (5)	CSA	PA REP
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CIA REP



FR PENETRATION

() At approximately 290200 EST Oct 75, AFOC relayed a report from Loring AFD, ME indicating that one unidentified helicopter, possibly two helicopters, had penetrated Loring AFB from Canadian territory with one helicopter landing briefly in proximity to a weapons storage area. Attempts to locate or identify the intruding helicopters by an Army National Guard helicopter were unsuccessful. Sightings of the unidentified helicopter(s) were limited to security quards. A similar incident with a single helicopter occurred during the early morning of 28 Oct 75. Permission has been granted by Canadian authorities to give pursuit into Canadian airspace if subsequent contact is effected by U.S. helicopters.







DDO UPDATE

AS OF 291300 EST OCT 75

WEST HEM

AFE PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, one unidentified helicopter was sighted 300 to 500 meters from the weapons storage area at Loring AFB, Maine. The helicopter was at an altitude of 150 feet and penetrated Loring AFB. An attempt to contact and identify the intruding helicopter was made by an Army National Guard helo, and was unsuccessful. At 290300 EST the helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area and the Army National Guard helicopter again responded to make contact but was unsuccesful. Loring has coordinated with the Maine State Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and plans to pursue into Canada, if necessary, if there is a reoccurrence. (SOURCE: 42 BW OP LORING AFB 2911402 OCT 75).)



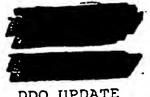
DDO 'UPDATE

AS OF 292200 EST OCT 75

AFB PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, one unidentified helicopter was sighted 300 to 500 meters from the weapons storage area at Loring AFE, Maine. The helicopter was at an altitude of 150 feet and penetrated Loring AFB. An attempt to contact and identify the intruding helicopter was made by an Army National Guard helo, and was unsuccessful. At 290300 EST the helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area and the Army National Guard helicopter again responded to make contact but was unsuccessful. The CSAF (Ops Div) has requested that the Army NG helo be provided until 300800 EST under the following conditions: To track and identify the intruder; no apprehension to take place; the Canadian Border would not be crossed; and civilian police on board will be for commo with ground units only. The request is under consideration by MG Snifin, DA Director of Operations, DCSOPS. Col Bailey, Mil to Special Asst to SECDEF/DEPSECDEF has been advised of the stion should DoD approval be required. The State Department Canadian Desk Officer has been kept informed. (SOURCE: 42 BW CP LORING AFE 291140Z OCT 75; SAC CP OPS CONTROL 291954Z OCT 75)







DDO UPDATE

AS OF 300600 EST OCT

AFB PENETRATION

(At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, an unidentified helicopter was signted at an altitude of 150 feet at approximately 300 to 500 meters from a weapons storage area at Loring AFB, ME. At 290300 EST Oct 75, the unidentified helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area. In both instances, an Army National Guard (NG) helicopter responded, but was unable to contact or identify the intruder. MG Sniffin, DA Director for Ops, DCSOPS, approved the following procedures for any similar incident effective until 300500 EST Oct 75:

- NG helicopter and crew placed in "full time training duty" (FTTD).
- NG helicopter may enter Canadian airspace with consent of Canadian authorities.
- NG helicopter employment limited to tracking and identification.
- Only U.S. military personnel and if considered necessary representatives from the FBI, FAA, and Border Patrol will be embarked in the NG helicopter.

42 BW CP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75; PHONCON DDO/INTERESTED ACTIVITIES)



DDO UPDATE

AS OF 301300 EST OCT

AFB PENETRATION

At approximately 290100 EST Oct 75, an unidentified helicopter was sighted at an altitude of 150 feet at approximately 300 to 500 meters from a weapons storage area at Loring AFB, ME. At 290300 EST Oct 75, the unidentified helicopter was sighted over the weapons storage area. In both instances, an Army National Guard (NG) helicopter responded, but was unable to contact or identify the intruder. Procedures were implemented to track and identify the unidentified helicopter should it return during the evening of 29 Oct. The helicopter did not return that evening. Air Force is planning to utilize an Air Force helicopter from Plattsburgh AFB for future operations. (SOURCE: 42 BW CP LORING AFB 291140Z OCT 75; PHONCON NMCC/AFOC)



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EF PLAN TO PURSUE INTO CANADA IF NECESSARY.

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

30 October 1975 0445 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Army National Guard Helicopter Support for Loring AFB

- 1. At 292035 EST Oct 75, LTC Dyer, Office of the Director of Operations, USAF, requested that the Army National Guard (NG) helicopter and crew currently located at Loring AFB, Maine, be made available to the Commander of the 42nd Bomb Wing until 300800 EST Oct 75. The NG helicopter would be employed to track and identify the unidentified helicopter that has violated the airspace in the vicinity of the weapons of 28 and 29 Oct 75. LTC Dyer stated that international borders would not be crossed, and that apprehensions would not be attempted by personnel embarked in the NG helicopter. Any civil police on board the aircraft would participate only to the extent of communicating with appropriate police officials on the ground, with the latter singularly responsible for the apprehension of the suspect aircraft or crew.
- 2. This request was relayed to MG Sniffin, DA Director of Operations, DCSOPS, at 292100 EST. MG Sniffin indicated his intent to check with Army legal officials on the matter prior to making a decision.
- 3. The SAC Command Post was informed at 292050 EST of the request by LTC Dyer, and the fact that MG Sniffin was checking with Army legal authorities. Col Freeman, AF Operations Center, was also informed of the status.
- 4. Col Bailey, Mil Asst to the Special Asst to SECDEF/
 DEPSECDEF, has been advised of the helicopter request should
 DOD approval be required.
- 5. The State Department Canadian Desk Officer has been kept informed of the situation.
- 6. At 292230 EST MG Sniffin approved use of the helicopter with the following constraints:
 - a. Tracking and identification only.
 - b. Apprehension by U.S. personnel not authorized.
 - c. No crossing of international borders.

- d. Only U.S. personnel, preferably military, but including FBI, FAA, and Border Patrol representatives if necessary, will be on board the NG helicopter.
- 7. MG Sniffin will initiate appropriate action to place the Army NG helicopter and crew on "Full Time Training Duty" (FTTD). In essence, the NG helicopter will be federalized.
- 8. OSD, through Col Bailey, has been advised of the approval and constraints in this situation and has stated OSD has no objections to the action.
- 9. At 292249 EST the DDO (NMCC) established a conference call with SAC (MG Burkhart), AFOC, AOC, and Commander 42nd Bomb Wing, Loring AFB informing them of the approval to use the Army NG helicopter with the constraints listed in para 6 above. Commander 42nd Bomb Wing stated that there was no utility in using the helicopter if it couldn't cross the border. Air Force representative LTC Dyer was brought into the conference and stated that AF had no objection to the border crossing. At 292300 EST the DDO (NMCC) informed MG Sniffin of the border crossing issue.
- 10. At 292325 EST MG Sniffin informed the DDO (NMCC) that approval was granted for the NG helicopter to cross the border with the consent of Canadian authorities. The DDO (NMCC) assured MG Sniffin that the Canadians were cooperating and had already given consent to cross the border.
- 11. At 292334 EST another conference call was convened by the DDO (NMCC) with the above conferees, (para 9) informing them of the authority to cross the border if necessary. There were no further questions and all conferees were satisfied with the procedures established for the employment of the NG helicopter.

C. D. ROBERTS, JR.

Brigadier General, USMC

Deputy Director for Operations (NMCC)

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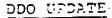
DDO TALKER

AS OF 010800 EST NOV 75

West Hem

HELICOPTER SITED AT LORING

(2) At 312317 EST, a visual sighting of an unidentified object was reported 4 nautical miles northwest of Loring AFB, Maine. The alert helo at Loring was launched to identify the object but was unable to make contact. The alert helo was launched again at 010146 EST in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON. This rtie was also unable to make contact with the object. (SOURCE: and SW 0108252 NOV 75)



AS OF 011300 EST NOV 75

HELICOPTER SIGHTED AT LORING

(a) At 312317 EST Oct, a visual sighting of an unidentified object was reported 4 nautical miles northwest of Loring AFB, Maine. The alert help at Loring was launched to identify the object but was unable to make contact. The alert help was launched again at 010146 EST Nov in response to a slow moving target picked up by RAPCON. This sortie was also unable to make contact with the object. (SOURCE: 42D BW 010825Z NOV 75)

(U) A copy of messages received regarding unidentified aircraft flying in the vicinity of air bases will be forwarded to the Military Assistant to the SECDEF. (SOURCE: MILASST TO SECDEF).

NMCC

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

31 October 1979 0451 EST

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Low Flying Aircraft/Helicopter Sightings at

Wurtsmith AFB, MI.

1. The SAC Command Post notified the NMCC of reported low flying aircraft/helicopter sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan at 302342 EST.

2. The attached OPREP-3s give a summary of the reported sightings.

DONALD M. DAVIS

Brigadier General, USAF
Deputy Director for
Operations (NMCC)

Attachments a/s

Distribution:

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J-31

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FROM: AF/XCOCOA

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EVENT:

lentified Helicopter Intrusion

DATE/TIME OF EVENT:

30/2255E Oct 1975

TIME REPORTED TO AFOC:

30/2327E Oct 1975

Murtsmith AFB, MI

SAC (Lt Col Giordano) reports that an unidentified helicopter with no lights came up over the back gate of Wurtsmith and hovered over the Weapons Storage Area and then moved on.

PAPCON had it painted for a short period. A tanker at 2700 feet had visual and skin paint out over Lake Huron for about 20 miles heading SE. Tanker reports he thinks he saw a second skin paint. The tanker lost all contact about 35 miles SE of the base over the lake. Tanker is still flying trying to locate by means of telephonic search with FAA and RAPCON. Increased security initiated at Wurtsmith.

31/0030E Update: Lt Col Giordano (SAC Senior Controller) updates and corrects the above information as follows: An unidentified low flying aircraft came up over the back gate of Wurtsmith and was visually sighted in the vicinity of the motor pool. RAPCON showed several aircraft at the time, one near the WSA (there was no hovering as previously reported). A tanker was dispatched and had visual and skin paint out over Lake Huron of a low flying ircraft (with lights on) heading SE at approximately 150 knots.

nker reports that the aircraft appeared to be joined by another aircraft (with its lights on also). Tanker reports that both aircraft then turned out their lights simultaneously, as if on signal. Tanker lost all contact approximately 35 NM SE of the base. Upon information that the Dept of Natural Resources sends out aircraft searching for hunters spotting dear, the Dept of Natural Resources was contacted; however, they maintain none of their aircraft were in the area at the time.

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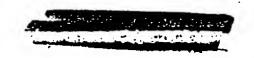


DDO UPDATE

AS OF 310500 EST OCT 1975

LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT/HELICOPTER SIGHTINGS

(U) The SAC Senior Controller notified the NMCC at 302342 EST of unidentified low-flying aircraft/helicopter sightings at Wurtsmith AFB, MI. One aircraft was visually sighted in the vicinity of the motor pool. RAPCON showed several objects on radar at the same time. A tanker was dispatched to the area and obtained both visual and radar skin paint of two aircraft. Both aircraft had lights on initially but appeared to turn them off simultaneously. (SOURCE: OPREP-3 302327 OCT 75)





DDO UPDATE

AS OF 081400 EST NOV 1975

UFO SIGHTING

- (U) From 080253 EST Nov 75 to 080420 EST Nov 75, Malmstrom AFB MT and four SAC sites reported a series of visual and radar contacts with unidentified flying objects. Several reports from the same locations included jet engine sounds associated with the observed bright lights. Two interceptors scrambled from 24th NORAD Region failed to make contact with the UFO's.
- (U) The UFO sightings occurred on an extremely clear night. Visibility was 45 miles. Although northern lights will cause phenomena similar to the received reports, weather services indicated no possibility of northern lights during the period in question. (SOURCE: NMCC MFR 080600 EST NOV 75.



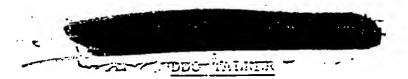


DDO UPDATE

AS OF 032200 EST NOV 75

NORTH DAKOTA

(U) At 032115 EST a penetration of the flight line at Grand Forks AFB by unknown persons was reported by AFOC. At least two KC-135 aircraft were hit by small arms fire. Security forces with dogs are tracking the unknown attackers. (SOURCE: AFOC)



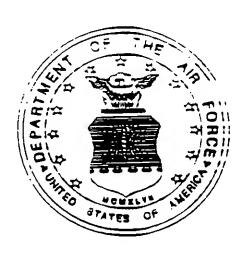
AS OF 091400 EST NOV 75

UFO SIGHTING

(U) Unknown sightings vicinity Malmstrom AFB, MT (See MFR). A follow-up with NORAD at 090430 EST provided no additional information. (LTG Smith indicated his continuing interest in phoneson with DDO OT #4 on 8 November 1975).



REPORT OF AIR FORCE RESEARCH REGARDING THE 'ROSWELL INCIDENT'



REPORT OF AIR FORCE RESEARCH REGARDING THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The "Rosweii Incident" refers to an event that supposedly happened in July, 1947, wherein the Army Air Forces (AAF) allegediy recovered remains of a crashed "flying disc" near Rosweii, New Mexico. In February, 1994, the General Accounting Office (GAO), acting on the request of a New Mexico Congressman, initiated an audit to attempt to locate records of such an incident and to determine if records regarding it were properly handled. Although the GAO effort was to look at a number of government agencies, the apparent focus was on the Air Force. SAF/AAZ, as the Central Point of Contact for the GAO in this matter, initiated a systematic search of current Air Force offices as well as numerous archives and records centers that might help explain this matter. Research revealed that the "Rosweil Incident" was not even considered a UFO event until the 1978-1980 time frame. Prior to that, the incident was dismissed because the AAF originally identified the ceons recovered as being that of a weather bailoon. Subsequently, various authors wrote a number of books claiming that, not only was debris from an alien spacecraft recovered. but also the bodies of the craft's alien occupants. These claims continue to evolve today nd the Air Force is now routinely accused of engaging in a "cover-up" of this supposed eveni.

The research located no records at existing Air Force offices that indicated any "coverup" by the USAF or any indication of such a recovery. Consequently, efforts were intensified by Air Force researchers at numerous locations where records for the period in question were stored. The records reviewed did not reveal any increase in operations, security, or any other activity in July, 1947, that indicated any such unusual event may have occurred. Records were located and thoroughly explored concerning a then-TOP SECRET balloon project, designed to attend to monitor Soviet nuclear tests, known as Project Mogul. Additionally, several surviving project personnel were located and interviewed, as was the only surviving person who recovered debris from the original Roswell site in 1947, and the former officer who initially identified the wreckage as a balloon. Comparison of all information developed or obtained indicated that the material recovered near Roswell was consistent with a balloon device; and most likely from one of the Mogul balloons that had not been previously recovered. Air Force research efforts did not disclose any records of the recovery of any "alien" bodies or extraterrestrial materials.

INTRODUCTION

Air Force involvement in the alleged UFO-related incident popularly known as the "Roswell Incident" began as the result of a January 14, 1994, Washington Post article (Atch 1) which announced Congressman Steven Schiff's intent to initiate a General Accounting Office (GAO) effort to resolve this controversial matter. Having previously been involved in numerous Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Congressional

Tenuesis on "umisual aurorati." to include Uninemmen Flying Collect (Secretary of the Air Director, Security and Special Program Oversight, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force would become involved in any GAO effort involving this subject.

Thus, in late January, 1994, SAF/AAZ directed its research/declassification team. SAF/AAZD, to attempt to locate any official records relative to this matter. These initial research efforts focused on records at the Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA), Maxwell AFB, AL, the Air Force Safety Agency (AFSA) at Kirtland AFB. NM and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

On February 15, 1994, the GAO officially notified Secretary of Defense William J. Perry that, it was initiating an audit of the Department of Defense (DoD) policies and procedures for acquiring, classifying, retaining, and disposing of official government documents dealing with weather balloon, aircraft, and similar crash incidents (Atch 2), this notification was subsequently passed to the Department of Defense Inspector General who in turn officially notified the Secretaries of the Services and other affected parties of the audit in a February 23, 1994, memo (Atch 3). This memorandum indicated that the "GAO is anxious to respond to Representative Schiff's request and to disper any concerns that the DoD is being unresponsive." These were the first official US Government documents that indicated that the purpose of the GAO was to review "crash incidents involving wearner balloons and unknown aircraft, such as UFOs and foreign aircraft, and (2) the facts involving the reported crash of an UFO in 1949 (sic, 1947) at Rosweil, New Mexico... (and an) alleged DoD cover-up."

An entrance meeting of petentially concerned parties was held in the offices of the DoD Inspector General on February 28, 1994. During this meeting it was learned that, while the audit officially would be reviewing the records of a number of DoD (and possibly outer Executive Branch entities), the built of the effort would be focused on Air Force ecoras and systems. The audit was officially given the GAO code 701034, and entitled "Records Management Procedures Dealing With Weather Balloon, Unknown Aircraft. a Similar Crash Incidents." Although this official title appeared rather broad, there was no misunderstanding that the real purpose was to attempt to locate records and/or information on the "Rosweil Incidem." This incident, expiained later in more detail, generally dealt with the claim that in July of 1947, the US Army Air Forces (USAAF) recovered a flying saucer and for its alien occupants which supposedly crashed near Rosweil, New Mexico. When the USAAF ultimately became the United States Air Force (USAF) in September, 1947, the USAF innerited equipment, personnel, records, policies, and procedures from the AAF. In this particular case, the Air Force also inherited the allegation that it had "covered up" the "Rosweil Incident" and has cummued to do so for the next 47 years.

Within the Air Force, the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/AA) is responsible both for information management procedures (SAF/AAI) and security policy and oversight (SAF/AAZ). Because of this organization, SAF/AA was

the iogical entity to assist the GAO in its audit and SAF/AAZ was officially named as the Central Point of Contact for this engeavor (Atch 4). Subsequently, the then-Administrative Assistant, Mr. Robert J. McCormick, issued a tasking memorandum dated March i. 1994 (Atch 5), to a number of current Air Staff and Secretariat offices that might possibly have records related to such an incident if indeed, something had actually occurred. This search for records was purposely limited to Air Force records and systems since:

- (a) The Air Force had no authority to compet other agencies to review their records:
- (b) The Air Force would have no way to monitor the completeness of their efforts if they
- (c) the overail effort was the task and responsibility of the GAO-not the Air Force.

During the in-briefing process with GAO, it was seamed that this audit was, indeed, generated at the specific request of Congressman Steven Schiff of New Mexico. Earlier. Congressman Schiff had written to the Department of Defense Legislative Liaison Office for information on the "Rosweil Incident" and had been advised that it was part of the former UFO "Project Bluebook" that nad previously been turned over to NARA by the Air Force. Congressman Schiff subsequently learned from NARA that, although they did. indeed, have the "Bluebook" materials, the "Roswell Incident" was not part of that report. Congressman Schiff, apparemiy perceiving that he had been "stonewailed" by the DoD. then generated the request for the aforementioned audit.

It is within this context that the following research and assistance efforts were conducted in support of the GAO. This report is intended to stand as the final official Air Force response regarding this matter.

THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT"-WHAT WAS ORIGINALLY REPORTED IN 1947

The modern preoccupation with what ultimately came to be called Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) actually began in June. 1947. Asthough some pro-UFO researchers argue that signtings of UFOs go back to Biblical times, most researcher; will not dispute that anything in UFO history can compare with the prenomenon that negan in 1947. What was later characterized as "the UFO Wave of 19.7" began with .6 alleged signtings that occum d between May 17 and July 12, 1947, (although some researchers claim there were as many as 800 signings during that period). Interestingly, the "Roswell Incident" was not considered one of these 1947 events until the 1978-1980 time frame. There is no dispute, however, that something happened near Roswell in July, 1947, since it was reported in a number of contemporary newspaper articles: the most famous of which were the July 8 and July 9 editions of the Roswell Daily Record. The July 8 edition reported "RAAF Captures Flying Saucer On Ranch in Roswell Region," while the next day's edition reported, "Ramey Empnes Rosweii Saucer" and "Harmssed Rancher Who Located 'Saucer' Sorry He Told About It."

The first story reported that the intelligence Officer of the 309th Bomb Groun, Samual at Roswell AAF, Major Jesse A. Marcel, had recovered a "flying disc" from the range lands of an unidentified rancher in the vicinity of Roswell and that the disc had been "flown to higher headquarters." That same story also reported that a Roswell couple claimed to have seen a large unidentified object fly by their nome on July 2, 1947.

The July 9 edition of the paper noted that Brigadier General Roger Ramey, Commander of the Eighth Air Force at Forth Worth. Texas, stated that upon examination the debris recovered by Marcel was determined to be a weather balloon. The wreckage was described as a ."...bundle of tinfoil, broken wood beams, and rubber remnants of a balloon...." The additional story of the "harassed rancher" identified him as W.W. Brazel of Lincoin County, New Mexico. He claimed that he and his son, Vernon, found the material on June 14, 1947, when they "came upon a large area of bright wreckage made up of rubber surps, tinfoil, a rather tough paper, and sticks." He picked up some of the debris on July 4 and ."...the next day he first heard about the flying dises and wondered if what he had found might have been the remnants of one of these." Brazel subsequently went to Roswell on July 7 and contacted the Sheriff, who apparently notified Major Marcel. Major Marcel and "a man in plain clothes" then accompanied Brazel home to pick up the rest of the pieces. The article further related that Brazel thought that the material:

" might have been as large as a table top. The balloon which held it up, if that is now it worked, must have been about 12 feet long, he feit. measuring the distance by the size of the room in which he sat. The rubber was smoky gray in color and scanered over an area about 200 yards in diameter. When the debris was gathered up the timfoil, paper, tape, and sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick. In all, he estimated the estire lot would have weigned mayor five pounds. There was no sign of any metal in the area which might have been used for an engine and no sign of any propeiiers of any kind. Although at least one paper fin had been gived omo some of the tinfoil. There were no words to be found anywhere on the instrument although there were letters on some of the parts. Considerable scottch tape and some tape with flowers printed upon it had been used in the construction. No string or wire were to be found but there were some eveiets in the paper to indicate that some sort of ansenment may have been used. Brazei said that he had previously. found two weather balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these."

EVOLUTION OF THE EVENT FROM 1947 TO THE PRESENT

General Ramey's press conference and rather than 2000 researchers are that there were a UFO-related matter until 1978, although some UFO researchers are that there were several obtuse references to it in 1950's era literature. Roswell, for example, is not referred to in the official USAF investigation of UFOs reported in Project Bluebook or its predecessors. Project Sign and Project Grudge, which ran from 1948-1969 (which Congressman Schiff subsequently learned when he made his original inquiry).

In 1978, an article appeared in a tabloid newspaper, the National Inquirer, which reported the former intelligence officer, Marcei, claimed that he had recovered UFO debris near. Rosweil in 1947. Also in 1978, a UFO researcher, Stanton Friedman, mer with Marcei and began investigating the claims that the material Marcei handled was from a crashed UFO. Similarly, two authors, William L. Moore and Charles Berlitz, also engaged in research which led them to publish a book. The Rosweil Incident, in 1980. In this book they reported they interviewed a number of persons who claimed to have been present at Rosweil in 1947 and professed to be either first or second hand witnesses to strange romain that supposedly occurred. Since 1978-1980, other UFO researchers, most notably consid Schmitt and Kevin Randie, claim to have located and interviewed even more rersons with supposed knowledge or unusual happenings at Rosweil. These included thou civilian and former military persons.

Additionally, the Robert Stack-hosted television snow "Unsolved Mysteries" devoted a large portion of one snow to a "re-creation" of the supposed Roswell events. Numerous other television shows have done likewise, particularly during the last several years and a made-for-TV movie on the subject is due to be released this summer. The overall thrust of these articles, books and shows is that the "Roswell Incident" was actually the crash of a craft from another world, the US Government recovered it, and has been "covering up" this fact from the American public since 1947, using a combination of disinformation, idiquie, and threats of bodily harm, to do so. Generally, the US Air Force bears the brunt of these accusations.

From the rather benign description of the "event" and the recovery of some material as described in the original newspaper accounts, the "Roswei Incident" has since grown to mythical (if not 1-tystical) proportions in the eyes and mind; of some researchers, portions of the media and at least part of the American public. There are also now several major variations of the "Rosweil story." For example, it was originally reported that there was only recovery of debris from one site. This has since grown from a minimal amount of lebris recovered from a small area to airpiane loads of debris from multiple huge "debris lebris." Likewise, the relatively simple description of sticks, paper, tape and tinfoil has since grown to exotic metals with hierographics and fiber optic-like materials. Most versions now claim that there were two crash sites where debris was recovered; and at the second site, alleged bodies of extraterrestrial aliens were supposedly retrieved. The number of these "alien bodies" recovered also varied. These claims are further complicated by the fact that UFO researchers are not in agreement among themselves as to exactly where these recovery sites were located or even the dates of the alleged crash(es).

Consistently, nowever, the AAF was actived to securing the recovered wreckage (and material interestors, keeping locals away, and remining the recovered wreckage (and content) to Roswell under extremely tight security for further processing and later exploitation.

Once pack at Rosweii AAF, it is generally alleged that special measures were taken to nomin higher neanquarters and arrangements made to have recovered materials shipped to other locations for analysis. These locations include Ft. Worth, Texas, the name of the Eighin Air Force Headquarters: possibly Sandia Base (now Kirtland AFB), New Mexico: possibly Andrews AAF. Maryland, and always to Wright Field, now known as Wright-Patterson AFB. Ohio. The latter location was the nome of "T-2" which later became known as the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) and the Air Materiel Command (AMC), and would, in fact, be a logical location to study unknown materials from whatever origin. Most of the Roswell stones that contain the recovery of allen bodies also snow them being shipped to Wright Field. Once the material and bodies were dispersed for further anxiysis and/or exploitation, the government in general, and the Army Air Forces in particular, then engaged in covering up all information relating to the alleged crash and recovery, including the use of security oaths to military persons and the use of coercion (including alleged death threats) to others. This, as theorized by some UFO researchers, has allowed the government to keep the fact that there is intelligent extraterrestrial life from the American public for 47 years. It also supposedly allowed the US Government to exploit recovered extraterrestrial materials by reverse engineering them, ultimately providing such things as fiber optic and stealth technology. The "death threats." oaths, and other forms of coercion alleged to have been meren out by the Army Air Forces personnel to keep people from talking have apparently not been very effective, as several hundred people are ciaimed to have come forward (without rarm) with some knowledge of the "Roswell Incident" during interviews with non-government researchers and the media.

Adding some measure of creatibility to the claims that have arisen since 1978 is the apparent depth of research of some of the authors and the extent of their efforts. Their claims are lessened somewhat, however, by the fact that almost all their information came from verbal reports many years after the alleged incident occurred. Many of the persons interviewed were, in fact, standard at, or lived near Roswell during the time in question, and a number of them claim military service. Most, however, related their stones in their older years, well after the fact. In other cases, the information provided is second or third-hand, having been passed through a friend or relative after the principal had died. What is uniquely lacking in the entire exploration and exploration of the "Roswell Incident" is official positive documentary or physical evidence of any kind that supports the claims of those who allege that something unusual happened. Conversely, there has never been any previous documentary evidence produces by those who would debunk the incident to show that something did not nappen: although logic dictates that bureaucracies do not spend time documentary non-events.

SEARCH STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

might relate to the "Roswell Incident," and to provide the CAO with the best and morning to the information available. SAF/AAZ constructed a strategy based on direct tasking from the Office of the Secretary, to elicit information from those functional offices and organizations where such information might logically be companied. This included organizations where special or unusual projects might be carried directing searches at current offices where special or unusual projects might be carried out, as well as historical organizations, archives, and records centers over which the Air out, as well as historical organizations, archives, and records centers over which the Air Force exerted some degree of control. Researchers did not, however, go to the US Army to review historical records in areas such as missile launches from White Sands, or to the Department of Energy to determine if its forerunner, the Atomic Energy Commission, had any records of nuclear-related incidents that might have occurred at or near Roswell in 1947. To do so would have encroached on GAO's charter in this matter, what Air Force researchers did do, however, was to search for records still under Air Force control pertaining to these subject areas.

In order to determine parameters for the most productive search of records, a review was arst conducted of the major works regarding the "Roswell Incident" available in the popular literature. These works included: The Roswell Incident, (1980) by William Moore and Charles Eleritz: "Crasned Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof." (1985) by Moore: The UFO Crash at Roswell, (1991) by Kevin Randie and Donald Schmitt: The Truth About the UFO Crash at Rosweii. (1994) also by Rancie and Schmitt. The Rosweii Report: A Historicai Perspective, (1991), George M. Eberhart, Editor: "The Rosweil Events." (1993) compiled by Fred Whiting, Crash at Corona (1992) by Stanton T. Friedman and Don Berliner, as well as numerous other articles written by a combination of the above and other researchers. Collectively, the above represent the "pro" UFO writers who allege that the government is engaged in a conspiracy. There are no specific books written entirely on the theme that nothing happened at Ruswell. However, Curis Peeples in Watch the Skies! (1994) discussed the development of the UFO story and growin of subsequent claims as a phenomenon. There has also been senous research as weil as a number of detailed articles written by so-called "deburkers" of Roswell and other incidents, most notativ Philip J. Niass who withes The Skeptics Industry newsletter, and Robert Todd, a private researcher. The concerns and claims of all the above authors and others were considered in conducting the USAF records search

It was also decided. Larucularly after a review of the above popular literature. That no specific attempt would be made to try to reflite, point by point, the numerous cizins made in the various publications. Many of these ciaims appear to be hearsay, undocumented, taken out of context, self-serving, or otherwise dubious. Additionally, many of the above authors are not even in agreement over various ciaims. Most notable of the confusing and now ever-changing claims is the controversy over the date(s) of the alleged incident, the exact location(s) of the purported debris and the extent of the wreckage. Euch discrepancies in claims made the search much more difficult by greatly expanding the volume of records that had to be searched.

example: One of the popular books mentioned that was reviewed example that had summitted the names and serial numbers of "over two dozen" personnel stationed at Rosweii in July, 1947, to the Veterans Administration and the Defense Department to commit their military service. They then listed eleven of these persons by name and asked the question: "Why does neither the Defense Department nor the Veteran's Administration have records of any of these men when we can document that each served at Rosweii Army Air Field." That claim sounded serious so SAF/AAZD was tasked to check these eleven names in the Personnel Records Center in St. Louis. Using only the names usince the authors did not list the serial numbers) the researcher quickly found records readily identifiable with eight of these persons. The other three had such common names that there could have been multiple possibilities. Interestingly, one of the listed "missing" persons had a casualty report in his records reflecting that he died in 1951, while the writers claimed to have interviewed him for a person of the exact same name) in 1990.

While the historical document search was in progress, it was decided to attempt to locate. and interview several persons identified as still living wno could possibly answer questions generated by the research. This had never been officially done before, authorigh most of the persons comacted reported that they had also been comacted in the past by some of the listed authors or other private researchers. In order to counter possible finite arauments that the persons interviewed were still "covering up" material because of prior security oaths, the interviewees were provided with authorization from either the Secretary of the Air Force or the Senior Security Official of the Air Force that would officially allow discussion of classified information, if applicable, or free them from any prior restriction in discussing the matter, if such existed. Again, the focus was on interviewing persons that could address specific issues raised by research and no consideration was given to try and locate every alleged witness claimed to have been contacted by the various authors. For example, one of the interviewees thought vital to obtain an official signed, sworn statement from was Sheridan Cavitt, L: Col. USAF (Ratired) who is the last living member of the three persons universally acknowledged to have recovered material from the Foster Ranch. Others were also internewed as information developed (discussed in detail later). Additionally, in some cases survivors of deceased persons were also contacted in an attempt to locate various records thought to have been in the custody of the deceased.

Even mough Air Force research originally started in January, 1994, the first official Air Force-wide tasking was directed by the March 1, 1994, memorandum from SAF/AA. (Atch 5) and was addressed to those current Air Staff elements that would be the likely repository for any records, particularly if there was anything of an extraordinary nature involved. This meant that the search was not limited to unclassified materials, but also would include records of the highest classification and compartmentation.

The specific Air Staff Secretariat offices queried included the following:

- (a) SAF/AAL Directorate of Information Management
- (b) SAF/AQL, Directorate of Electronics and Special Programs

- (c) AF/SE. Air Force salety
- (d) AF/HO. Air Force Historian
- (e) AF/IN, Air Force intelligence (including Air Force intelligence Agency—AFIA, and the National Air intelligence Center, NAIC)
- (f) AF/XOW. Directorate of Weatner
- (g) (anded later) The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)

In addition to the above Air Staff and Secretariat offices, SAF/AAZ also reviewed appropriate ciassified records for any tie-in to this matter. With regards to highly classified records, it should be noted that any programs that employ enhanced security measures or comrois are known as a Special Access Programs (SAPs). The authority for such programs comes from Executive Order 12356 and flows from the Department of Defense to the Services via DoD Directive 5205.7. These programs are implemented in the Air Force by Policy Directive 16-7, and Air Force instruction 16-701. These directives contain detailed requirements for controlling and reporting, in a very strict manner, all SAPs. This includes a report from the Secretary of the Air Force to the Secretary of Defense (and ultimately to Congress) on all SAPs submitted for approval, and a cerunication that there are no "SAP-like" programs being operated. These reporting requirements are suppliated in public law.

it followed then, that if the Air Force had recovered some type of extraterrestrial spacecraft and/or bodies and was exploiting this for scientific and technology purposes. then such a program would be operated as a SAP. SAF/AAZ, the Central Office for all Air Force SAPs. has knowledge of and security oversight over, all SAPs. SAF/AAZ caregorically stated that no such Special Access Program(s) exists that pertain to ट्यायाहरण्डाम्यां इक्टट्ट्यारी/बीहरः.

Likewise, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff, who head the Special Program Oversight Committee which oversees all sensitive programs in the Air Force, had no knowledge of the existence of any such program involving, or relating to the events at Roswell or the alleged technology that supposedly resulted therefrom. I esides the obvious irregularity and illegality of keeping such information from the 100st senior Air Force officials, it would also be illogical, since these officials are responsible for obtaining funding for operations, research, development, and security. Without funding such a program operation or organization could not exist. Even to keep such a fact "coveredup" in some sort of passive "caretaker status" would invoive money. More importantly, it would involve people and create paperwork.

The aforementioned March 1, 1994, SAF/AA tasking generated negative responses (Atch 6-12) from all recipients: i.e. all offices reported that they had no information that would expiain the incident. Consequently, these negative responses led to an increase in the aiready on-going historical research at records centers and archives.

The extensive archival and records center search was systematically carried out at by the SAF/AAZD Deciassification Review Team. This team is composed entirely of Air Force Reserve personner who have extensive training and experience in this ecorus. (Previous efforts include the Southeast Asia Declassification Review, declassification of POW/MIA records, and the review of the Gulf War Air Power Survey records). The team members all had the requisite security clearances for classified information and had the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to declassify any classified record they found that might be related to Roswell. SAF/AAZD conducted reviews at a mimber of locations, including: the National Archives in Washington, DC; the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO; the National Archives, Suitland MD; the National Records Center, Suitland, MD; Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC; Federal Records Center, Ft Worth, TX; the INSCOM Archives, Ft. Meade, MD; National Air and Space Museum, Washington, DC; Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL; Center for Air Force History, Bolling AFB, DC; Phillips Laboratory, Hanscom AFB, MA and Kirtland AFB, NM; Rome Laboratory, Griffiss AFB, NY; and the Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

A listing of the specific record areas searched is appended as Atch 13. The areas included all those subject areas logically believed to possibly contain any reference to activities at Roswell AAF during the period of time in question. It is anticipated that detractors from this effort will compiain that "they did not search record group x, box y, or rest z etc.; that's where the real records are: "Such compiaints are unavoidable and there is no possible way that the millions of records under Air Force control could be searched page by page. The team endeavored to make logical searches in those places where records would likely be found. They were assisted in this task by archivists, historians, and records management specialists, including experienced persons who have continually worked in Army and Air Force records systems since 1943. The team also searched some record areas that were recommended by serious private researchers such as Robert Todd, who had independently obtained almost encyclopedic knowledge of the complexities of Air Force records systems, particularly as related to this subject area.

For surprisingly, the research team found the usual number of problems in many of the records centers (particularly St. Louis) with misfling, lost or misplaced documents, mismarking of documents, or the breaking up of record groups over the years and refilling in different systems. This included, for example, a small amount of missing "decimal files" from the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell that covered the years 1945-1949, that were marked on the index as "destroyed." The researchers noted that there was no pattern to any anomalies found and that most discrepancies were minor and consistent with what they had found in the past on similar projects.

WHAT THE ROSWELL INCIDENT WAS NOT

Before discussing specific positive results that these efforts revealed, it is first appropriate to discuss those things, as indicated by information available to the Air Force, that the "Roswell Incident" was not:

An Airpiane Crash

Of all the things that are documented and discodetailed and scrupulous are airpiane crasnes. In fact, records of air crasnes go back to the first years of military flight. Safety records and reports are available for all crasnes that involved serious damage, injury, destin, or a combination of these factors. These records also include incidents involving experimental or classified aircraft. USAF records showed that between June 24, 1947, and July 28, 1947, there were five crashes in New Mexico alone, invoiving A-26C, P-51N, C-82A, P-80A and PQ-14B aircraft however, none of these were on the date(s) in question nor in the area(s) in question.

One of the additional areas specifically set forth by GAO in its efforts was to deal with how the Air Force (and others) specifically documented .".. westner balloon:..and other crash incidents." In this area, the search efforts revealed that there are no air safety records pertaining to weather balloon crashes (all weather balloons "crash" sooner or later); however, there are provisions for generating reports of "crasnes" as ground safety incidents in the unlikely chance that a balloon injures someone or causes camage. However, such records are only maintained for five years.

A Missile Crash

A crasned or estant missile, usually described as a captured German V-2 or one of its variants, is sometimes set forth as a possible explanation for the debris recovered near Rosweii. Since much of this testing done at nearby White Sands was secret at the time, it would be logical to assume that the government would handle any missile mishap under tight security, particularly if the mishap occurred on private land. From the records reviewed by the Air Force, however, there was nothing located to suggest that this was the case. Although the bulk of remaining testing records are under the control of the US Army, the subject has also been very well documented over the years within Air Force records. There would be no reason to keep such information classified today. The USAF tound no indicators or even hints that a missile was involved in this matter.

4 Nuciear Accident

One of the areas considered was that whatever happened near Roswell may have involved nuclear weapons. This was a logical area of concern since the 509th Bomb Group was the only military unit in the world at the time that had access to nuclear weapons. Again, reviews of available records gave no indication that this was the case. A number of records still classified TOP SECRET and SECRET-RESTRICTED DATA having to do with nuclear weapons were located in the Federal Records Center in St. Louis, MO. These records, which pertained to the 509th, had nothing to do with any activities that could have been misinterpreted as the "Roswell Incident." Also, any rect rds of a nuclear. related incident would have been innerited by the Department of Energy (DOE), and, had one occurred, it is likely DOE would have publicly reported it as part of its recent deciassification and public release efforts. There were no ancillary records in Air Force files to indicate the potential existence of such records within DOE channels, however.

An Extraterrestriai Craft

The Air Force research found absolutely no indication of 1947, invoived any type of extraterresulai spacecraft. This, of course, is the crux of this entire matter. "Pro-UFO" persons who obtain a copy of this report at this point most probably begin the "cover-up is still on" claims. Nevertneiess, the research indicated absolutely no evidence of any kind that a spaceship crashed near Roswell or that any allen occupants were recovered therefrom, in some secret military operation or otherwise. This does not mean, nowever, that the early Air Force was not concerned about UFOs. However, in the early days, "UFO" means Unidentified Flying Object, which literally transiated as some object in the air that was not readily identifiable. It did not mean, as the term has evolved in today's language, to equate to allen spaceships. Records from the period reviewed by Air Force researchers as well as those cited by the authors mentioned before, do indicate that the USAF was seriously concerned about the inability to adequately identify unknown riving objects reported in American airspace. All the records, however, indicated that the focus of concern was not on aliens, hostile or otherwise, but on the Soviet Union. Many documents from that period speak to the possibility of developmental secret Soviet aircraft overflying US airspace. This, of course, was of major concern to the fledgling USAF, whose job it was to protect these same sides.

The research revealed only one official AAF document that indicated that there was any activity of any type that pertained to UFOs and Roswell in July, 1947. This was a small section of the July Historical Report for the 509th Bomb Group and Roswell AAF that stated: "The Office of Public Information was quite busy during the month answering inquiries on the 'flying disc.' vinich was reported to be in possession of the 509th Bomb Group. The object turned out to be a radar tracking balloon" (included with Atch 11). Additionally, this history showed that the 509th Commander. Colonel Blanchard, went on leave on July 8, 1947, which would be a somewhat unusual maneuver for a person involved in the supposed first ever recovery of extraterrestrial materials. (Detractors claim Blanchard did this as a ploy to elude the press and go to the scene to direct the recovery operations). The history and the morning reports also showed that the subsequent activities at Roswell during the month were mostly mundane and not indicative of any unusual high level activity, expenditure of manpower, resources or security.

Likewise, the researchers found no indication of heightened activity anywhere eise in the military nierarchy in the July, 1947, message traffic or orders (to include classified traffic). There were no indications and warnings, notice of alerts, or a higher tempo of operational activity reported that would be logically generated if an alien craft, whose intentions were unknown, emered US territory. To believe that such operational and high-level security activity could be conducted solely by relying on unsecured telecommunications or personal contact without creating any records of such activity certainly stretches the imagination of those who have served in the military who know that paperwork of some kind is necessary to accomplish even emergency, highly classified, or sensitive tasks.

An example of activity sometimes cited by pro-UFO writers to illustrate the point that something unusual was going on was the travel of Lt. General Nathan Twining, Commander of the Air Materiel Command. to New Mexico in July, 1947. Actually,

records were located indicating that Twining went to the homo Commanders Course of July 8, along with a number of other general officers, and requested orders to do so a month before, on June 5, 1947 (Atch 14).

Similarly, it has also been alleged that General Hoyt Vandenberg, Deputy Chief of Staff at the time, had been involved directing activity regarding events at Roswell. Activity reports (Atch 15), located in General Vandenberg's personal papers stored in the Library of Congress, did indicate that on July 7, he was busy with a "flying disc" incident: however this particular incident involved Ellington Field. Texas and the Spokane (Washington) Depot. After much discussion and information gathering on this incident, it was learned to be a hoax. There is no similar mention of his personal interest or involvement in Roswell events except in the newspapers.

The above are our two small examples that indicate that if some event happened that was one of the "watershed happenings" in human history, the US military certainly reacted in an unconcerned and cavaller manner. In an actual case, the military would have had to order thousands of soldiers and airman, not only at Roswell but throughout the US. to act nonchalantly, pretend to conduct and report business as usual, and generate absolutely no paperwork of a suspicious nature, while simultaneously anticipating that twenty years or more into the future people would have available a comprehensive Freedom of Information Act that would give them great leeway to review and explore government documents. The records indicate that none of this happened (or if it did, it was controlled by a security system so efficient and tight that no one. US or otherwise, has been able to duplicate it since. If such a system had been in effect at the time, it would have also been used to protect our atomic secrets from the Soviers, which history has showed obviously was not the case). The records reviewed confirmed that no such sophisticated and efficient security system existed.

WHAT THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT" WAS

As previously discussed, what was originally reported to have been recovered was a balloon of some sort, usually described as a "weather balloon," although the majority of the wreckage that was ultimately displayed by General Ramey and Major Marcel in the famous photos (Atch 16) in Ft. Worth, was that of a radar target normally suspended from balloons. This radar target, discussed in more detail later, was certainly consistent with the description of July 9 newspaper article which discussed "tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks." Additionally, the description of the "flying disc" was consistent with a document routinely used by most pro-UFO writers to indicate a conspiracy in progress—the telegram from the Dallas FBI office of July 8, 1947. This document quoted in part states: "...The disc is hexagonal in shape and was suspended from a balloon by a cable, which balloon was approximately twenty feet in diameter,the object found resembles a high altitude weather balloon with a radar reflector, ...disc and balloon being transported..."

Similarly, while conducting the popular literature review, one of the documents reviewed was a paper entitled "The Roswell Events" edited by Fred Whiting, and sponsored by the

on what commercial authors interpreted or claimed that other persons supposedly said, this particular document was different because it comfained actual copies of apparently authorne sworn affidavits received from a number of persons who claimed to have some knowledge of the Roswell event. Although many of the persons who provided these affidavits to the FUFOR researchers also expressed opinions that they thought there was something extraterrestrial about this incident, a number of them actually described materials that sounded suspiciously like wreckage from balloons. These included the following:

Jesse A. Marcei. MD (son of the late Major Jesse Marcei; 11 years old at the time of the incident). Affidavit dated May 6, 1991. "... There were three categories of debris: a thick, foil like metallic gray substance; a brittle, brownish-black plastic-like material, like Bakelite; and there were fragments of what appeared to be I-beams. On the inner surface of the I-beam, there appeared to be a type of writing. This writing was a purple-violet hue, and it had an embossed appearance. The figures were composed of curved, geometric shapes. It had no resemblance to Russian, Japanese or any other foreign language. It resembled hierographics, but it had no animal-like characters...."

Lorenta Proctor (former neighbor of rancher W.W. Brazei). Affidavit dated May 5, 1991. "Brazei came to my ranch and showed my husband and me a piece of material he said came from a large pile of debris on the property he managed. The piece he brought was brown in color, similar to plastic...'Mac' said the other material on the property looked like aluminum foil. It was very flexible and wouldn't crush or burn. There was also something he described as tape which had printing on it. The color of the printing was a kind of purple..."

Bessie Brazei Schreiber (daugitter of W.W. Brazei: 14 years old at the time of the incident). Affidavit dated September 22, 1993. "The debris looked like pieces of a large bailoon which had burst. The pieces were small, the largest I remember measuring about the same as the diameter of a basketbail. Most of it was a kind of double-sided material, foil-like on one side and rubber-like on the other. Both sides were grayish sliver in color, the foil more slivery than the rubber. Sticks, like kite slicks, were attached to some of the pieces with a whitish tape. The tape was about two or three inches wide and had flower-like designs on it. The 'flowers' were faint, a variety of pastel colors, and reminded me of Japanese paintings in which the flowers are not all connected. I do not recall any other types of material or markings, nor do I remember seeing gouges in the ground or any other signs that anything may have hit the ground hard. The foil-rubber material could not be torn like ordinary aluminum foil can be torn..."

Sally Strickland Tadolini (neighbor of WW Brazer; nine years old in 1947). Affidavit dated September 27, 1993. "What Bill showed us was a piece of what I still think as fabric. It was something like aluminum foil, something like sain, something like well-tanned leatner in its toughness, yet was not precisely like any one of those materials. ...It

was about the thickness of very fine kidskin glove leatner and a unit metallic grayish silver, one side slightly darker than the other. I do not remember it having any design or embossing on it..."

Robert R. Porter (B-29 flight Engineer stationed at Roswell in 1947). Affidavit dated June 7, 1991. "...On this occasion. I was a member of the crew which flew parts of what we were told was a flying saucer to Fort Worth. The people on board included...and Maj Jesse Marcei. Capt. William E. Anderson said it was from a flying saucer. After we arrived, the material was transferred to a B-25. I was told they were going to Wright Field in Dayton. Ohio. I was involved in loading the B-29 with the material, which was wrapped in packages with wrapping paper. One of the pieces was triangle-shaped, about 2 1/2 feet across the bottom. The rest were in small packages, about the size of a shoe box. The brown paper was held with tape. The material was extremely lightweight. When I picked it up, it was just like picking up an empty package. We loaded the triangle shaped package and three shoe box-sized packages into the plane. All of the packages could have fit into the trunk of a car. ... When we came back from lunch, they told us they had transferred the material to a B-25. They told us the material was a weather balloon, but I'm certain it wash t a weather balloon..."

In addition to those persons above still living who ciaim to have seen or examined the original material found on the Brazel Ranch, there is one additional person who was universally acknowledged to have been involved in its recovery. Sheridan Cavitt, Lt Col. USAF. (Ret). Cavitt is credited in all claims of having accompanied Major Marcel to the ranch to recover the debris, sometimes along with his Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) subordinate. William Rickett, who, like Marcel is deceased. Although there does not appear to be much dispute that Cavitt was involved in the material recovery, other claims about him prevail in the popular literature. He is sometimes portrayed as a closed-mouth (or sometimes even sinister) conspirator who was one of the early individuals who kept the "secret of Roswell" from getting out. Other things about him have been alleged, including the claim that he wrote a report of the incident at the time that has never surfaced.

Since Lt Col Cavitt, who had first-hand knowledge, was still alive, a decision was made to interview him and get a signed sworn statement from him about his version of the events. Prior to the interview, the Secretary of the Air Force provided him with a written authorization and waiver to discuss classified information with the interviewer and release him from any security oath he may have taken. Subsequently, Cavitt was interviewed on May 24, 1994, at his home. Cavitt provided a signed, sworn statement (Atch 17) of his recoilections in this matter. He also consented to having the interview tape-recorded. A transcript of that recording is at Atch 18. In this interview, Cavitt related that he had been contacted on numerous occasions by UFO researchers and had willingly talked with many of them; nowever, he felt that he had oftentimes been misrepresented or had his comments taken out of context so that their true meaning was changed. He stated unequivocally, however, that the material he recovered consisted of a reflective sort of material like aluminum foil, and some thin, bamboo-like sticks. He thought at the time, and continued

to do so today, that what he found was a weather bailoon and has told other private researchers that. He also remembered finding a small "black box" type or instrument, which he thought at the time was probably a radiosonde. Lt Col Cavitt also reviewed the famous Ramey/Marcel photographs (Atch 16) of the wreckage taken to Ft. Worth (often claimed by UFO researchers to have been switched and the remnants of a bailoon substituted for it) and he identified the materials depicted in those photos as consistent with the materials that he recovered from the ranch. Lt Col Cavitt also stated that he had never taken any oath or signed any agreement not to talk about this incident and had never been threatened by anyone in the government because of it. He did not even know the "incident" was claimed to be anything unusual until he was interviewed in the early 1980's.

Similarly, Irving Newton, Major, USAF, (Ret) was located and interviewed. Newton was a weather officer assigned to Fort Worth, who was on duty when the Roswell debris was sem there in July, 1947. He was told that he was to report to General Ramey's office to view the material. In a signed, sworn statement (Atch 30) Newton related that ."..I walked into the General's office where this supposed flying saucer was lying all over the floor. As soon as I saw it, I giggied and asked if that was the flying saucer...! told themthat this was a bailoon and a RAWIN target..." Newton also stated that .". while I was examining the debris. Major Marcel was picking up pieces of the target sticks and trying to convince me that some notations on the sticks were allen writings. there were figures on the sticks, lavender or pink in color, appeared to be weather faded markings, with no rhyme or reason (sic). He did not convince me that these were alien writings." Newton concluded his statement by relating that .". During the ensuing years I have been interviewed by many authors. I have been quoted and misquoted. The facts remain as indicated above. I was not influenced during the original interview, nor today, to provide anything but what I know to be true, that is, the material I saw in General Ramey's office was the remains of a balloon and a RAWIN target."

Balloon Research

The original tasking from GAO noted that the search for information included "weather balloons." Comments about balloons and safety reports have already been made, however the SAF/AAZ research efforts also focused on reviewing historical records involving balloons, since, among other reasons, that was what was officially claimed by the AAF to have been found and recovered in 1947.

As early as February 28, 1994, the AAZD research team found references to balloon tests taking place at Alamogordo AAF (now Holloman AFB) and White Sands during June and July 1947, testing "constant level balloons" and a New York University (NYU)/Watson Labs effort that used "...meteorological devices ... suspected for detecting shock waves generated by Soviet nuclear explosions"—a possible indication of a cover story associated with the NYU balloon project. Subsequently, a 1946 HQ AMC memorandum was surfaced, describing the constant altitude balloon project and specified that the scientific data be classified TOP SECRET Priority 1A. Its name was Project Mogui (Atch 19).

Project Mogui was a then-sensitive, classified project, whose purpose was to determine the state of Soviet miciear weapons research. This was the early Cold War period and there was serious concern within the US government about the Soviets developing a weaponized atomic device. Because the Soviet Union's borders were closed, the US Government sought to develop a long range nuclear explosion detection capability. Long range, balloon-borne, low frequency acoustic detection was posed to General Spantz in 1945 by Dr. Maurice Ewing of Columnia University as a potential solution (atmospheric ducting of low frequency pressure waves had been studied as early as 1900).

As part of the research into this matter. AAZD personnel located and obtained the original study papers and reports of the New York University project. Their efforts also revealed that some of the individuals involved in Project Mogul were still living. These persons included the NYU constant altitude balloon Director of Research. Dr. Athelstan. F. Spilhaus; the Project Engineer. Professor Charles B. Moore; and the military Project Officer. Colonei Albert C. Trakowski.

All of these persons were subsequently interviewed and signed sworn statements about their activities. A copy of theses statements are appended at Atch 20-22. Additionally, transcripts of the interview with Moore and Trakowski are also included (equipment maifunctioned during the interview of Spilhaus) (Atch 23-24). These interviews confirmed that Project Mogui was a compartmented, sensitive effort. The NYU group was responsible for developing constant level balloons and telemetering equipment that would remain at specified altitudes (within the acoustic duct) while a group from Columbia was to develop acoustic sensors. Doctor Spilhaus, Professor Moore, and certain others of the group were aware of the actual purpose of the project, but they did not know of the project nickname at the time. They handled casual inquiries and/or scientific inquiries/papers in terms of "unclassified meteorological or balloon research." Newly hired employees were not made aware that there was anything special or classified about their work; they were told only that their work dealt with meteorological equipment.

An advance ground team, led by Albert P. Crary, preceded the NYU group to Alamogordo AAF, New Mexico, setting up ground sensors and obtaining facilities for the NYU group. Upon their arrival, Professor Moore and his team experimented with various configurations of neoprene balloons; development of balloon "trains" (see illustration, Atch 25); automatic ballast systems; and use of Naval sonobuoys (as the Watson Lab acoustical sensors had not yet arrived). They also launched what they called "service flights." These "service flights" were not logged nor fully accounted for in the published Technical Reports generated as a result of the contract between NYU and Watson Labs. According to Professor Moore, the "service flights" were composed of balloons, radar reflectors and payloads specifically designed to test acoustic sensors (both early sonobuoys and the later Watson Labs devices). The "payload equipment" was expendable and some carried no "REWARD" or "RETURN TO..." tags because there was to be no association between these flights and the logged constant altitude flights which were fully acknowledged. The NYU balloon flights were listed sequentially in their reports (i.e.,

A.B. 1.5.6.7.8.10 ...) yet gaps existed for Flights 2-4 and Flight 9. The interview with Professor Moore indicated that these gaps were the unlogged "service flights."

Professor Moore, the on-scene Project Engineer, gave derailed information concerning his team's efforts. He recailed that radar targets were used for tracking balloons because they did not have all the necessary equipment when they first arrived in New Mexico. Some of the early developmental radar targets were manufactured by a toy or novelry company. These targets were made up of aluminum "foil" or foil-backed paper, balsa wood beams—that were coated in an "Elmer's-type" glue to enhance their durability, acctate and/or cloth reinforcing tape, single strand and braided nylon twine, brass evelets and swivels to form a multi-faced reflector somewhat similar in construction to a box kite (see photographs, Atch 26). Some of these targets were also assembled with purplish-pink tape with symbols on it (see drawing by Moore with Atch 21).

According to the log summary (Atch 27) of the NYU group, Flight A through Flight 7 (November 20, 1946-July 2, 1947) were made with neoprene meteorological balloons (as opposed to the later flights made with polyethylene balloons). Professor Moore stated. that the neoprene balloons were susceptible to degradation in the sunlight, turning from a milky write to a dark brown. He described finding remains of balloon trains with reflectors and payloads that had landed in the desert: the ruptured and shredded neoprene would "almost look like dark gray or black flakes or asines after exposure to the sun for only a few days. The plasticizers and annocidants in the neoprene would emit a peculiar acrici odor and the balloon material and radar target material would be scattered after remining to earth depending on the surface winds." Upon review of the local newspaper photographs from General Ramey's press conference in 1947 and descriptions in popular books by individuals who supposedly handled the debris recovered on the ranch, Professor Moore opined that the material was most likely the shredded remains of a multi-neoprene balloon train with multiple radar reflectors. The material and a "black box," described by Cavitt, was, in Moore's scientific opinion, most probably from Flight 4, a "service flight" that included a cylindrical metal sonobuoy and portions of a weather instrument housed in a box, which was unlike typical weather radiosondes which were made of cardboard. Additionally, a copy of a professional journal maintained at the time by A.P. Crary, provided to the Air Force by his widow, showed that Flight 4 was launched on June 4, 1947, but was not recovered by the NYU group. It is very probable that this TOP SECRET project balloon train (Flight 4), made up of unclassified components; came to rest some miles northwest of Rosweil, NM, became shredded in the surface winds and was ultimately found by the rancher. Brazel, ten days later. This possibility was supported by the observations of Lt Col Cavitt (Atch 17-18), the only living eyewitness to the actual debris field and the material found. Lt Col Cavitt described a small area of debris which appeared. "to resemble bamboo type square sticks one quarter to one half inch square, that were very tight, as well as some sort of metallic reflecting material that was also very light ... I remember recognizing this material as being consistent with a weather balloon."

Concerning the initial announcement, "RAAF Captures Flying Disc," research failed to locate any documented evidence as to why that statement was made. However, on July

article with photographs demonstrating multiple balloons and targets at the same location—as the NYU group operated from at Alamogordo AAF. Professor Moore expressed surprise at seeing this since his, was the only balloon test group in the area. He stated. "If appears that there was some type of umbreila cover story to protect our work with Mogul." Although the Air Force did not find documented evidence that Gen. Ramey was directed to espouse a weather balloon in his press conference, he may have done so because he was either aware of Project Mogul and was trying to deflect interest from it, or he readily perceived the material to be a weather balloon based on the identification from his weather officer. Irving Newton. In either case, the materials recovered by the AAF in July, 1947, were not readily recognizable as anything special (only the purpose was special) and the recovered debris itself was unclassified. Additionally, the press dropped its interest in the matter as quickly as they had jumped on it. Hence, there would be no particular reason to further document what quickly became a "non-event."

The interview with Colonei Trakowski (Atch 23-24) also proved valuable information. Trakowski provided specific details on Project Mogui and described how the security for the program was set up, as he was formerly the TOP SECRET Comroi Officer for the program. He further related that many of the original radar targets that were produced around the end of World War II were fabricated by toy or novelty companies using a purpiish-pink tape with flower and heart symbols on it. Trakowski also recounted a conversation that he had with his friend, and superior military officer in his chain of command. Colonei Marceilus Duffy, in July, 1947. Duffy, formeriy had Trakowski's position on Mogui, but had subsequently been transferred to Wright Field. He stated: ". Colonei Duffy cailed me on the telephone from Wright Field and gave me a story about a fellow that had come in from New Mexico, woke him up in the middle of the night or some such thing with a handful of debris, and wanted him. Colonei Duffy, to identify it. ...He just said 'it sure looks like some of the stuff you ve been launching at Alamogordo' and he described it, and I said 'yes, I think it is.' Certainly Colonel Duffy knew enough anout radar targets, radiosondes, balloon-oome weather devices. He was intimately familiar with all that apparatus."

Attempts were made to locate Colonei Duffy but it was ascertained that he had died. His widow explained that, although he had amassed a large amount of personal papers relating to his Air Force activities, she had recently disposed of these items. Likewise, it was learned that A.P. Crary was also deceased; however his surviving spouse had a number of his papers from his balloon testing days, including his professional journal from the period in question. She provided the Air Force researchers with this material. It is discussed in more detail within Atch 32. Overall, it helps fill in gaps of the Mogul story.

During the period the Air Force conducted this research, it was discovered that several others had also discovered the possibility that the "Roswell Incident" may have been generated by the recovery of a Project Mogui balloon device. These persons included Professor Charles B. Moore, Robert Todd, and coincidentally, Karl Pflock, a researcher who is married to a staffer who works for Congressman Schiff. Some of these persons

provided suggestions as to where documentation might be located in various archives. histories and libraries. A review of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests revealed that Robert Todd, particularly, had become aware of Project Mogui several years ago and had doggedly obtained from the Air Force, through the FOIA, a large amount of material pertaining to it; long perfore the AAZD researchers independently seized on the same possibility.

Most interestingly, as this report was being written. Pflock published his own report of this matter under the auspices of FUFOR, emittled "Rosweil in Perspective" (1994). Pflock concluded from his research that the Brazel Ranch debris originally reported as a "flying disc" was probably debris from a Mogui balloon; however, there was a simultaneous incident that occurred not far away, that caused an alien craft to crash and that the AAF subsequently recovered three alien bodies therefrom. Air Force research did not locate any information to corroborate that this incredible coincidence occurred. however.

In order to provide a more detailed discussion of the specifics of Project Mogui and how it appeared to be directly responsible for the "Roswell Incident." a SAF/AAZD researcher prepared a more densited discussion on the balloon project which is appended to this report as Atch 32.

Other Research

In the attempt to develop additional information that could help explain this matter, a number of other steps were taken. First, assistance was requested from various museums and other archives (Atch 28) to obtain information and/or examples of the actual ballooms and radar targets used in connection with Project Mogui and to correlate them with the various descriptions of wreckage and materials recovered. The blueprints for the "Pilot Balloon Target ML307C/AP Assembly" (generically, the radar target assembly) were located at the Army Signal Corps Museum at Fort Monmouth and obtained. A copy is appended as Aton 29. This biueprint provides the specification for the foil material tabe, world, eyelets, and string used and the assembly instructions thereto. An actual device was also obtained for study with the assistance of Professor Moore. (The example actually procured was a 1953-manufactured model "C" as compared to the Model B which was in use in 1947. Professor Moore related the differences were minor). An examination of this device revealed it to be simply made of aluminum-colored foil-like material over a stronger paper-like material, attached to baisa wood sticks, affixed with tape, give, and twine. When opened, the device appears as depicted in Atch 31 (contemporary photo) and Atch 25 (1947 photo, in a "balloon train"). When folded, the device is in a series of triangles, the largest being four feet by two feet ten inches. The smailest triangle section measures two feet by two feet ten inches. (Compare with descriptions provided by Lt Col Cavitt and others, as well as photos of wreckage).

Additionally, the researchers obtained from the Archives of the University of Texas-Arlington (UTA), a set of original (i.e. first generation) prints of the photographs taken at the time by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, that depicted Ramey and Marcei with the

ATECKAGE. A close review of these photos (and a set of first generation net). Wes also subsequently obtained from UTA) revealed several intesting observations. authough in some of the literature cited above. Marcer allegenty stated that he had his unoto taken with the "resi" UFO wreckage and then it was subsequently removed and the weather balloon wreckage substituted for it. a comparison shows that the same wreckage appeared in the photos of Marces and Ramey. The photos also depicted that this material was tying on what appeared to be some sort of wrapping paper (consistent with affidavit excerpt of crew chief Porter, above). It was also noted that in the two photos of Ramey he had a piece of paper in his hand. In one, it was folded over so nothing could be seen. In the second, however, there appears to be text primes on the paper. In an attempt to read this text to determine if it could shed any further light on locating documents relating to this matter, the photo was sent to a national level organization for digitizing and subsequent photo interpretation and analysis. This organization was also asked to scrumize the digitized photos for any indication of the flowered tape (or "hierographics. depending on the point of views that were reputed to be visible to some of the persons who coserved the wreckage prior to it getting to Fort Worth. This organization resorted on July 20, 1994, that even after digitizing, the photos were of insufficient quality to visualize either of the details sought for analysis. This organization was able to obtain measurements from the "sticks" visible in the debris after it was ascertained by an interview of the original photographer what kind of camera he used. The results of this process are provided in Atch 33, along with a reference diagram and the photo from which the measurements were made. All these measurements are compatible with the wooden materials used in the radar target previously described.

CONCLUSION

The Air Force research did not locate or develop any information that the "Roswell Incident" was a UFO event. All available official materials, although they do not directly address Roswell per se, indicate that the most likely source of the wreckage recovered from the Braze: Ranch was from one of the Project Mogul balloon trains. Although that project was TOP SECRET at the time, there was also no specific indication found to indicate an official pre-planned cover story was in place to explain an event such as that which ultimately happened. It appears that the identification of the wreckage as being part of a weather balloon device, as reported in the newspapers at the time, was based on the fact that there was no physical difference in the radar targets and the neoprene balloons (other man the numbers and configuration) between Mogul balloons and normal weather balloons. Additionally, it seems that there was over-reaction by Colonel Blanchard and Major Marcel, in originally reporting that a "flying disc" had been recordered when, at that time, nobody for sure knew what that term even meant since the it had only been in use for a couple of weeks.

Likewise, there was no indication in official records from the period that there was heightened military operational or security activity which should have been generated if this was, in fact, the first recovery of materials and/or persons from another world. The post-War US Military (or today's for that matter) did not have the capability to rapidly

denniy, recover, coordinate, cover-up, and quickly minimize public scrumny of s. - in event. The claim that they did so without leaving even a little bit of a suspicious paper trail for 47 years is incredible.

it should also be noted here that there was little memioned in this report about the recovery of the so-called "alien podies." This is for several reasons: First, the recovered wreckage was from a Project Mogui bailoon. There were no "alien" passengers therein. Secondly, the pro-UFO groups who espouse the alien podies theories cannot even agree among themseives as to what, how many, and where, such bodies were supposedly recovered. Additionally, some of these claims have been snown to be hoaxes, even by other UFO researchers. Thirdly, when such cizins are made, they are often autibuted to people using pseudonyms or who otherwise do not want to be publicly identified. presumanty so that some sort of retribution cannot be taken against them (norwithstanding that nobody has been snown to have died, disappeared or otherwise suffered at the hands of the government during the last 47 years). Fourth, many of the persons making the biggest claims of "alien bodies" make their living from the "Rosweil Incident." While having a commercial interest in something does not automatically make it suspect, it does raise interesting questions related to authenneity. Such persons should be encouraged to present their evidence (not speculation) directly to the government and provide all perunent details and evidence to support their ciaims if honest fact-finding is what is wanted. Lastiv. persons who have come forward and provided their names and made ciaims, may have, in good faith but in the "fog of time," misinterpreted past events. The review of Air Force records did not locate even one piece of evidence to indicate that the Air Force has had any part in an "alien" body recovery operation or communing cover-up.

During the course of this effort, the Air Force has kept in close touch with the GAO and responded to their various queries and requests for assistance. This report was generated as an official response to the GAO, and to document the considerable effort expended by The Air Force on their penals. It is annoinated that that they will request a copy of this mon to neip formulate the formal report of their efforts. It is recommended that this comment serve as the final Air Force report related to the Roswell matter, for the GAO. or any other inquiries.

> WEAVER COL USAF DIRECTOR, SECURITY AND SPECIAL PROGRAM OVERSIGHT

Attacoments

- Washington Post Article, "GAO Turns to Alien Turf in New Probe." January 14, 1994
- 2. GAO Memo, February 15, 1994
- 3. DoD/IG Memo. February 23, 1994
- 4 SAF/FM Memo. February 24, 1994, w/Indorsement

- 5. SAF/AA Memo, Marcin 1, 1994, w/ Marcin 16, 1994 Addendum
- AF/IN Memo, Marcin 14, 1994
- AF/SE Memo, Marcin 14, 1994
- 8. SAF/AQL Memo, Marcin 22, 1994
- 9. AF/XOWP Memo. March 9, 1994
- 10. SAF/AAI Memo, Marcii 10, 1994
- 11. AFHRA/CC Memo, March 8, 1994
- 12. AFOSI/HO Memo, May 11, 1994
- 13. List of Locations and Records Searched
- 14. HQ AAF "Issuance of Orders," June 5, 1947
- 15. Copy of Vandenberg's Appointment Book and Diary, July 7-9, 1947
- 16. July 9, 1947 Photos of Balloon Wreckage, Ft Worth Star Telegram
- 17. Signed Sworn Statement of Cavitt, May 24, 1994
- 18. Transcript of Cavitt Interview, May 24, 1994
- 19. Letter, July 8, 1946, Project Mogui
- 20. Signed Sworn Statement of Spilhaus, June 3, 1994
- 21. Signed Sworn Statement of Moore, June 8, 1994
- 22. Signed Sworn Statement of Trakowski, June 29, 1994
- 23. Transcript of Interview with Moore, June 8, 1994
- 24. Transcript of Interview with Trakowski, June 29, 1994
- 25. Illustration of Project Mogui "Balloon Trains"
- 26. Two Photos of Project Mogui "Balloon Trains"
- 27. Log Summary, NYU Constant Level Balloon Flights
- 28. List of Museums Connected
- 29. Copy of Blueprint for "Pilot Balloon Target, ML-307C/AP Assembly"
- 30. Signed Sworn Statement of Newton, July 21, 1994
- 31. Photos of ML-307C/AP Device. With Vimage Neoprene Balloon and Debris
- 32. Synopsis of Balloon Research Findings by ILT James McAndrew
- 13. "Mensuration Working Paper." With Drawing and Photo

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PAGE 02 287 08 13

THAT THEY HAD SEEN STRANGE ORJECTS IN THE SKY. SOME REPORTED A KIND OF RIRD-LIKE ORJECT WHILE OTHERS REPORTED A HELICOPTER WITH A LIGHT ON. THERE WERE NO HELICOPTERS AIRBORNE AT THAT TIME.

AFTER HE TOLD THE CITIZEN IT MAY ONLY STARS AND HAD TALKED TO MEHRARAD TOWER HE PECIDED TO LOOK FOR HTMSELF. HE NOTICED AN OBJECT IN THE SKY SIMILAR TO A STAR RIGGER AND BRIGHTER. HE DECIDED TO SCPAHBLE AN F-4 FROM SHAHPOKHI AFB TO INVESTIGATE.

H. AT 1130 HRS ON THE 19TH THE F-A TOOK OFF AND PROCEEDED
TO A POINT ABOUT 40 NM NORTH OF TEHPAN. DIF TO ITS BRILLIANCE
THE OBJECT WAS FASTLY VISIBLE FROM 70 MILES AWAY.
AS THE F-A APPROACHED A RANGE OF 25 NM HE LOST ALL INSTRUMENTATION
AND COMMUNICATIONS (WHE AND INTERCOM). HE ROOKE OFF THE
INTERCEPT AND HEADED BACK TO SHAHROKHI. WHEN THE F-A TURNED
AWAY FROM THE OBJECT AND APPARENTLY WAS NO LONGER A THREAT
TO IT THE AIRCRAFT REGATNED ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMHUNICATIONS. AT:0140 HRS A SECOND F-4 WAS LAUNCHED. THE
BACKSFATER ACQUIRED A RADAR LOCK ON AT 27 NM. 12 O'CLOCK
HTCH POSITION WITH THE VC (RATE OF CLOSURE) AT 150 NMPH.
A HE PANGE DECREASED TO 25 NM THE OBJECT MOVED AWAY AT. A
SP. FD THAT WAS VISTBLE: ON THE PADAR SCOPE AND STAYED AT 25NM.

-C. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF A 707 TANKER. THE VISUAL SIZE OF THE OBJECT WAS DIFFICULT TO IDISCERN RECAUSE OF ITS INTENSE RPILLIANCE. THE LIGHT THAT IT GAVE OFF WAS THAT OF FLASHING STROBE LIGHTS ARRANGED IN A RECTANGULAR PATTERN AND ALTERNATING BUDE+ GREEN+ RED AND DRANGE IN COLOR. THE SEQUENCE OF THE LIGHTS WAS SO FAST THAT ALL THE COLORS COULD BE SEEN AT ONCE. THE ORDECT AND THE PURSUING F-& CONTINUED ON A COURSE TO THE SOUTH OF TEHRAN, WHEN ANOTHER BRIGHTLY LIGHTED OBJECT. ESTIMATED TO BE ONF HALF TO ONE THIRD THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON. CAME OHT OF THE ORIGINAL OBJECT. THIS SECOND OBJECT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE F-4 AT A VERY FAST RATE OF SPEED. THE PILLOT ATTEMPTED TO FIRE AN AIM-9 MISSILE AT: THE ORJECT BUT AT THAT. INSTANT HIS WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL WENT OFF AND HE LOST ALL COMMUNICATIONS (UHF.AND INTERPHONE) AT THIS POINT THE PILOT I-NITIATED A TURN AND NEGATIVE GODIVE TO GET AWAY - 'AS' HE TURNED THE OBJEAN FELL IN TRAIL AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 3-4 NH_ AR HE CONTINUED IN HIS TURN AMAY, FROM THE PRIMARY GRUFCT THE SECOND DRUECT WENT: TO THE INSIDE OF HIS. TURN THEN RETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOIN.

SHOPPLY AFTER THE SECOND OBJECT JOINED UP WITH THE



PRIORITY

HSERSA

PAGE D3 267 THRIS

OTHER SIDE OF THE PRIMARY OR SECT GOING STRATGHT DOWNLAT A ! GREAT RATE OF SPEED. THE F-4 CREW HAD REGAINED CONMUNICATIONS AND THE DELPONS CONTROL PANEL AND DATCHED THE DEJECT APPROACH THE GROUND ANTICIPATING A LARGE EXPLOSION. THIS ORJECT APPEARED TO COME TO REST GENTLY ON THE EARTH AND CAST A VERY RRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 7-3 KILOMETERS. THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THETR ALTITUDE OF 25H TO 15H AND CONTINUED TO ORSERVE AND MARK THE ORJECT'S POSITION. THEY HAR SOME THIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR . LANBING SO AFTER ORBITING HEHRABAD A FEW TIMES THEY WENT OUT FOR A STRAIGHT IN CANDING. THERE WAS A LOT OF INTERFERENCE ON THE UHE AND FACH TIME THEY PASSED THROUGH A MAG. BEARING OF 150 DEGREE FROM EHRARAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS TUNE AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES. THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT VAS APPROACHING MEHRARAD DURING THIS SAME TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY (KILO 70110) BUT DID NOT REPORT SEFING ANYTHING. UNITE THE F-4 MAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANDTHER CYLINDER SHAPED OBJECT CAROUT THE SIZE OF A T-BIRD IT THE UTTH ARTIGHT STEADY LIGHTS ON EACH FAD AND A FLASHER THE MINDLE- WHEN QUERIFD THE TOWER STATED THERE WAS NO OTHER KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE AREA. DURING THE TIME THAT THE DRIECT PASSED OVER THE F-R THE TOWER DID NOT HAVE A VISUAL. ON IT BUT PICKED IT UP AFTER THE PILOT TOLD THEM TO LOOK

RETUREN THE MODINTAINS AND THE REFINERY.

E. DIRTER DAYLIGHT THE F-E CREW WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE AREA IN A HELECOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPARENTLY. HAD LANDED. NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT LANDED (A DRY LAKE RED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE WEST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICEABLE BEEPER SIGNAL. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS THE LOUDEST WAS AS SHALL HOUSE WITH A GARDEN. THEY LANDED AND ASKED THE PEOPLE WITHIN IF THEY HAD NOTICED ANYTHING STRANGE LAST NIGHT. THE PROPER TAIRED ABOUT A LOUD NOISE AND A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT LIKE LIGHTENING. THE AIRCRAFT AND AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS.

BELUEVED TO HAYE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.

MORE INFORMATION WILL BE

FORWARDED WHEN IT RECOMES AVAILABLE --

P.T

7YUW RUFKJCS9717 2670810:0130-CCCC

2670814

PRIORITY UNGLASSIFIED ...



INFORMATION SHEET

Number 78-1

Prepared by:

LFF-3/Public Services Branch Office of External Relations NASA Headquarters Washington, DC 20546

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

The information contained here has been compiled to respond to queries on Unidentified Flying Objects directed to the White House as well as NASA.

NASA is the focal point for answering public inquiries to the White House relating to UFOs. NASA is not engaged in a research program involving these phenomena, nor is any other government agency.

BACKGROUND

In July of 1977, Dr. Frank Press, Director of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, wrote to Dr. Robert A. Frosch, the NASA Administrator, suggesting NASA should answer all UFO-related mail and also to consider whether NASA should conduct an active research program on UFOs. In a letter dated December 21, 1977, Dr. Frosch agreed that NASA will continue to respond to UFO-related mail as it has in the past and, if a new element of hard evidence that UFOs exist is brought to NASA's attention from a credible source, NASA will analyze the unexplained organic or inorganic sample and report its findings.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of the Air Force were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security; (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation has been permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis. Those wishing to review this material may obtain a researcher's permit from the National Archives and Record Service.

Quoting from Dr. Frosch's December 21 letter: "...If some new element of hard evidence is brought to our attention in the future, it would be entirely appropriate for a NASA laboratory to analyze and report upon an otherwise unexplained organic or inorganic sample; we stand ready to respond to any bona fide physical evidence from credible sources. We intend to leave the door clearly open for such a possibility.

"We have given considerable thought to the question of what else the United States might and should do in the area of UFO research. There is an absence of tangible or physical evidence available for thorough laboratory analysis. And, because of the absence of such evidence, we have not been able to devise a sound scientific procedure for investigating these phenomena. To proceed on a research task without a sound disciplinary framework and an exploratory technique in mind would be wasteful and probably unproductive.

"I do not feel that we could mount a research effort without a better starting point than we have been able to identify
thus far. I would therefore propose that NASA take no steps to
establish research in this area or to convene a symposium on
this subject.

Also available:

Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Condon

Report study conducted by the University of Colorado under contract F44620-76-C-0035. Three volumes, 1,465p. 68 plates. Photoduplicated hard copies of the official report may be ordered for \$6 per volume, \$18 the set of three, as AD 680:975, AD 680:976, and AD 680:977, from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

Review of University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Review of report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. National Academy of Sciences, 1969, 6p. Photoduplicated hard copies may be ordered for \$3 as AD 688:541 from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

NASA is aware of the many UFO reports made in recent years. However, the majority of inquiries to NASA concerning UFO sightings address themselves to the reported sightings by astronauts during Earth orbital and lunar missions and the report by President Carter while serving as Governor of Georgia.

THE SCIENCE CONFLICT

UFO UPDATE

By James Oberg

riction between science and flying saucers has generated a blizzard of sparks over the years.
The sides are well defined: Establishment
scientists traditionally dismiss UFO data
as fanciful fiction, while UFO enthusiasts
portray themselves as outcast Galileos,
prophets of a new scientific revolution.

Advocates of Unidentified Flying Objects insist that they are onto some extraordinary phenomenon unaccountable by contemporary science. The favorite theory involves alien spacecraft, but growing splinter groups promote various psychic, interdimensional, cross-temporal, conspiratorial, or even more bizarre hypotheses. Whatever it is, UFO enthusiasts assert, the confirmation of extraterrestrial

ings could be a key to the next great akthrough in human knowledge. Few could argue such a premise.

Early in 1977, the wire services reported that astronomers now favor scientific studies of UFOs. According to *The New York Times*, "unidentified flying objects should be investigated further, a majority of trained astronomical observers said in a survey disclosed recently."

Closer analysis showed that the private pro-UFO survey actually meant that only one-quarter of those polled responded that UFOs "certainly" or "probably" deserved study, with a few more agreeing

that they "possibly" deserved study. More to the point, only one-quarter of 1 percent of the astronomers thought that UFOs were important enough to warrant their personal attention.

But the poll did nevertheless seem to bestow some measure of scientific respectability to this topic, previously ranked among the lunatic fringe. The poll was symptomatic of the changing image of UFOs, and the new status of UFO researchers.

After three decades of exuberant if amateurish fieldwork, furious propagandizing, and aimless theorizing, a number of UFO groups have finally begun to play the game using rules of science. Accepting the burden of proof, they have mounted an impressive scientific program designed to demonstrate, finally, that UFOs exist.

On a dark hillside in Texas, whiteuniformed men monitor a battery of instruments, hoping to catch and record the subtle physical effects alleged to accompany UFO visitations. In photographic laboratories across the country, data processing specialists analyze computerized images of alleged UFO photographs, seeking evidence of forgery and potential proof of authenticity. A computerized data base in Chicago prints out pattern analyses of UFO sightings, seeking a signal behind the noise of thousands of annual reports. Pieces of metal picked up near alleged landing sites undergo spectroscopic examination in well-equipped laboratories.

These are the techniques of science, applied to a subject long regarded as beyond the fringes of science. But these are the techniques that will produce proof, if proof is possible.

Standards are now tighter and the experience of UFO investigators greater, so that many "unknowns" have diminished. More and more cases have been solved, but always a fraction remain unsolved, unexplained, unidentified. This residue of unknowns is the basis for UFO enthusiasts' hope. Skeptics disagree, saying that inherent limitations in human perception, memory, and knowledge will always introduce a small artificial residue of unknowns.

So what kind of data will stand up to scientific standards, not as a leftover residue of mysteries but as a definitive list of recorded events?

Laying aside the possibilities that alien ambassadors will land at the White House or that the fabled "secret captured flying saucer" will ever be rescued from alleged governmental oblivion, hard evidence for the reality and respectability of UFOs must come from laboratories now engaged in scientific research.

The "Project Starlight International" team, privately but generously funded by some Texas millionaires, has assembled an array of instruments that could produce incontrovertible evidence. They have cameras, radar, spectrometers, magnetometers, radiation sensors, gravitometers, and a small laser beam to communicate with extraterrestrials should they happen by.

The Starlight UFO trap has now been in full operation for nearly three years. New equipment continues to be added, including a radar set and computerized alert system that automatically telephones volunteer skywatchers in the vicinity of a computed UFO position. The system works well in drills—but nothing substantive has resulted.

The most exciting recent events have dealt with a fierce wood tick infestation on



Spectacular glowing UFO was photographed from a Concorde during 1973 solar eclipse.

"I wish in no way to indicate that NASA has come to any conclusion about these phenomena as such; institutionally, we retain an open mind, a keen sense of scientific curiosity and a willingness to analyze technical problems within our competence."

Reports of unidentified objects entering United States air space are of interest to the military as a regular part of defense surveillance. Beyond that, the U.S. Air Force no longer investigates reports of UFO sightings.

This was not always the case. On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force program for UFO investigation started in 1947.

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations, the USAF said, was based on: (1) an evaluation of a report (often called the Condon Report) prepared by the University of Colorado and entitled "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" (2) a review of the University of Colorado report by the National Academy of Sciences; (3) past UFO studies; and (4) Air Force experience investigating UFO reports for two decades.

During several space missions NASA astronauts reported phenomena not immediately explainable. However, in every instance NASA satisfied itself that what had been observed was nothing which could be termed abnormal in the space environment. The air-to-ground tapes of all manned missions are available at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, for review by the serious researcher.

On October 12, 1973, while serving as Governor of Georgia, Mr. Carter responded to inquiries from the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) saying that he had seen a bright, moving object in the sky over Leary, Georgia, in October of 1969. He said the object was visible for 10 to 12 inutes and, at one point, shone as brightly as the Moon. The regional NICAP representative investigated the sighting and reported there was no evidence to support anything beyond placing what Mr. Carter saw in NICAP's "unidentified" category. However, it has been suggested by some students of aerial phenomena that Mr. Carter may have viewed the Planet Venus which, at certain times, may appear many times brighter than a star of the first-magnitude.

Since NASA is not engaged in day-to-day UFO research, it does not review UFO-related articles intended for publication, evaluate UFO-type spacecraft drawings or accept accounts of UFO sightings or applications for employment in the field of irial phenomena investigation. All such material will be returned with NASA's thanks to the sender.

A number of universities and scientific organizations have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. In addition, a number of private domestic and foreign groups continue to review UFO sighting reports actively. Some of these organizations are:

- (1) National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena John L. Acuff, Director Suite 23 3535 University Boulevard, West Kensington, MD 20795 (301) 949-1267
- (2) The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal UFO Subcommittee Robert Sheaffer, Chairman 9805 McMillan Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 589-8371
- (3) Aerial Phenomena Research Organization James and Coral Lorenzen, Directors 3910 E. Kleindale Road Tucson, AZ 85712 (602) 793-1825
- (4) Mutual UFO Network
 Walter H. Andrus, Jr., Director
 103 Old Towne Road
 Seguin, TX 78155
 (512) 379-9216
- (5) The Center for UFO Studies
 Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director
 924 Chicago Avenue
 Evanston, IL 60202
 (312) 491-1780

could be extremely valuable for the entire human race. It could be financially rewarding for the owners of that proof. And it could spell financial ruin for one prominent UFO skeptic—unless, of course, he was edelivering the proof.

Vational Enquirer, a weekly tabloid r.__paper with a circulation in the millions, has a standing offer of \$1 million for "positive proof." The London-based whiskey bottler Cutty Sark, Ltd., recently unveiled an even bigger prize of one million pounds Sterling, or about \$1,800,000 at the present exchange rate.

Lesser awards also are available in the absence of positive proof. The Enquirer annually grants up to \$10,000 to witnesses of a UFO incident judged "most scientifically valuable" by an independent panel of UFO specialists (the "Blue-Ribbon Panel," see box). And Cutty Sark has announced plans to award £1000 to the best-written essay on the UFO problem.

Moreover, a number of London betting houses have accepted various wagers on the imminent visitations of extraterrestrials. But the world's most famous "anti-UFO bet" has been set forth in the book *UFOs Explained*.

Author Philip J. Klass, a senior editor of Aviation Week magazine and the nation's leading UFO skeptic, claims he has challenged UFO believers "to put their money where their mouths are." Klass has offered to pay \$10,000 to anyone who agrees to

if and when certain criteria are met shing that a true UFO visitation has occurred. Every year until that happens, the wagerer must pay Klass the sum of \$100 (up to a maximum of \$1000, after which payments cease but the bet remains in force).

Less than a dozen UFO enmusiasts have signed up to date, usually on inside information that "this year the government is going to announce UFO contacts...." Such predictions have appeared in print nearly every year for a quarter of a century, but people still seem to believe them. Klass has become a little richer because of them.

Only one UFO buff has maintained his bet in force, apparently more for publicity than persuasion. Stanton Friedman makes a living off his lecture tours proclaiming the reality of UFOs, and he responded to Klass's needling by formally agreeing to the bet a few years ago.

Additionally, Klass has offered to buy back all copies of his book *UFOs Explained* if events prove his assertions incorrect. But pro-UFO scientist Robert Mc-Campbell has done Klass one better. He has offered to buy back copies of his book *UFOlogy* from anyone not satisfied with it, proof or no proof.

Actually, Philip J. Klass already had been setting off multimegaton detonations among the ranks of UFO believers. Miffed when UFO experts in 1968 ridiculed a serious (and still tenable) suggestion that many UFOs were actually ball lightning, the by nature combative aviation reporter

threw nimself into serious investigations of what were regarded as the "best" classic UFO cases. He often dug up startling (and embarrassing) new evidence but has become a pariah in UFO circles (Hynek refuses to appear together with him, and Hynek's "UFO bibliography" handout pointedly ignores Klass's two books).

With the death of astronomer Donald Menzel in 1976, Klass has emerged as the nation's leading UFO skeptic. He spurns the word "debunker," with its connotations of knee-jerk dismissals and unorthodox points of view. Instead, Klass attempts to investigate UFO cases more deeply than might other researchers who have subconscious desires to actually find proof of extraterrestrial visitors. Concentrating only on the generally acclaimed "best cases." Klass often has exposed the superficiality of work done by pro-UFO experts.

In 1977, he joined with other scientists and educators in forming the "Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," a group that has denounced easy acceptance by the public of allegedly baseless beliefs in astrology, the Bermuda Triangle, ESP, "ancient astronauts," and other so-called modern myths. Klass heads a small but potent band of skeptical investigators called the UFO Subcommittee. At the very least, this group demands the tightening of standards in so-called scientific UFOlogy. The level of carelessness of many pro-UFO experts has markedly declined, so progress is being made. DO

THESE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING AND WAITING

Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), 1909 Sherman Suite 207, Evanston, IL 60201. Self-styled pinnacle of UFO activities, this small group generally depends on other groups for data. Dr. Allen Hynek does the public appearances and fund raising, while researcher Allan Hendry carries out actual coordination and in-depth investigation. Two publications: CUFOS Ouarterly Bulletin, \$15/yr.; and International UFO Reporter, \$12/yr.

Aerial Phenomenon Research Organization (APRO), 3910 E. Kleindale, Tucson, AZ 85712. Among the longest surviving UFO groups (represented in 50 countries), APRO is held together by the dedication of its cofounders Jim and Coral Lorenzen, who have recently led the group to specialize (critics say monopolize) in "UFO abduction cases." APRO Bulletin. \$10/yr. for 12 issues.

National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NI-CAP), Suite 23, 3535 University Blvd., Kensington MD 20795. Another old group, unfortunately in a downhill slide following a decade of organizational in-fighting. NICAP Bulletin, \$10/yr. Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, TX 78155. A vigorous, expanding group acting in concert with CUFOS. MUFON UFO Journal, \$8/yr.

Ground Saucer Watch (GSW), 13238 North 7th Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85029. Highly professional organization (membership by 'ation only), which applies vigorous scientific standards to investigations. Quarterly journal free with membership. Ject Starlight International (PSI), PO Box 5310, Austin TX 78763. Somewhat mysterious organization with the best array

of gadgets yet assembled to measure UFOs—if only they could find one. Irregular bulletin sent in exchange for cash donations

Committee Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), 191 E. 161st St., Bronx NY 10451. New offshoot of GSW, this small group is using Freedom of Information suits to extract allegedly secret hypothetical government "UFO files." Newsletter \$10/yr. 20th Century UFO Bureau, 756 Haddon Avenue, Collingswood, NJ 08108. This group, associated with Dr. Carl McIntyre's "20th Century Reformation Hour," believes that some UFOs are angels and signs of the imminent Second Coming. However, other UFOs are sent by Satan to confuse people lest they recognize the angels.

UFO Subcommittee of the "Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," 923 Kensington Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14215. The first formal organization of UFO skeptics, who tackle the "best UFO cases" on record, often with spectacular success, much to the dismay of most UFO buffs. Reports of activities are included in the Committee publication The Skeptical Inquirer (formerly Zetetic), \$12/yr.

The National Enquirer's Blue Ribbon Panel of UFO experts (who review "best cases" for cash rewards). Two regular members (James Harder and Leo Sprinkle) are joined by a changing cadre of obscure "UFO experts," including this year's Willard Armstrong and John L. Warren. More respected UFOlogists have declined offers of membership. Send contest entries to UFO REWARD, National Enquirer, Lantana FL, 33464. All entries will be evaluated.

DEPAREMENT OF THE AIR FORCE TRADESPECTATE AND HER YEST CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY
Alle DI. CD

13 Jan 81

SUBJECT:

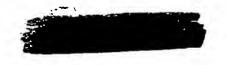
Unexplained Lights

. RAF/CC

- Early in the morning of 27 Dec 80 (approximately 0300L), two USAF security police patrolmen saw unusual lights outside the back gate at RAF Woodbridge. Thinking an aircraft might have crashed or been forced down, they called for permission to go outside the gate to investigate. The on-duty flight chief responded and allowed three patrolmen to proceed on foot. The individuals reported speng a strange glowing object in the forest. The object was described as being metalic in appearance and triangular in shape, approximately two to three meters across the base and approximately two meters high. It illuminated the entire forest with a white light. The object itself had a pulsing red light on top and a bank(s) of blue lights underneath. The object was hovering or on legs. As the patrolmen approached the object, it maneuvered through the trees. and disappeared. At this time the animals on a nearby farm went into a frenzy. The object was briefly sighted approximately an hour later near the back gate.
- 2. The next day, three depressions 1 1/2" deep and 7" in diameter were-found where the object had been sighted on the ground. The following night (29 Dec 80) the area was checked for radiation. Beta/gamma readings of 0.1 milliroentgens were recorded with peak rc dings in the three depressions and near the center of the triangle formed by the depressions. A nearby tree had moderate (.05-.07) readings on the side of the tree toward the depressions.
- 3. Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke tinto five separate white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to he south, all of which were about 10° off the horizon. The objects moved, avidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time. Numerous individuals, including the undersigned, witnessed the activities im paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHARLES I. HALT, Lt COI, USAF

Deputy Base Commander /



DDO UPDATE

AS OF 110500 EST NOV 75

CJCS COMMENTS RE UFO INCIDENT

(U) CJCS, at 10 Nov morning briefing, indicated that when UFO sightings are reported, the NMCC should ask for temperature gradients in ings are reported, the Named should ask for temperature greatenes in the area (i.e., for possible aloft inversions). The CJCS also questioned the advisability of scrambling aircraft against reported UFOs.



THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

8 November 1975 0600 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Unidentified Sightings

1. 0308 EST FONECON from NORAD Command Director: at 0253 EST Malmstrom AFB Montana received seven radar cuts on the height-finder radar at altitudes between 9,500' and 15,500'. Simultaneously, ground witnesses observed lights in the sky and the sounds of jet engines similar to jet fighters. Cross-tell with FAA revealed no jet aircraft within 100NM of the sightings. Radar tracked the objects over Lewistown, Montana at a speed of seven (7) knots. Two F-106 intercepters from the 24th NORAD Region were scrambled at 0254 EST and became airborne at 0257 EST. At the time of the initial voice report personnel at Malmstrom AFB and SAC sites K1, 'K3, L3 and L6 were reporting lights in the sky accompanied by jet engine noise.

2. 0344 EST FONECON, same source: ?

Objects could not be intercepted. Fighters had to maintain a minimum of 12,000' because of mountainous terrain. Sightings had turned west, increased speed to 150 knots. Two tracks were apparent on height-finder radars 10-12 NM apart. SAC site K3 reported sightings between 300' and 1,000' while site L-4 reported sightings 5NM NW of their position. Sightings disappeared from radar at position 4650N/10920W at a tracked speed of three (3) knots.

3. At 0440 EST, NMCC intiated contact with the NORAD Command Director who reported the following:

0405 EST: Malmstrom receiving intermittent tracks on both search and height-finder radars. SAC site C-1, 10NM SE of Stanford, Montana, reported visual sightings of unknown objects.

0420 EST: Personnel at 4 SAC sites reported observing intercepting F-106's arrive in area; sighted objects turned off their lights upon arrival of interceptors, and back on upon their departure.

0440 EST: SAC site C-1 still had a visual sighting on objects.

- 4. NORAD stated that Northern Lights will sometimes cause phenomena such as this on height-finder radars, but their check with weather services revealed no possibility of Northern Lights.
- 5. NMCC notified Washington FAA at 0445 EST of the incidents described above. They had not received any information prior to this time.
- 6. 0522 EST FONECON with NORAD Command Director: At 0405 EST SAC Site L-5 observed one object accelerate and climb rapidly to a point in altitude where it became indistinguishable from the stars. NORAD will carry this incident as a FADE remaining UNKNOWN at 0320 EST, since after that time only visual sightings occurred.

WILMAN D. BARNES

Brigadier General, USA
Deputy Director for
Operations, NMCC

Copy to:
DDO
ADDO
CCOC
ALL AREA DESKS



DDO UPDATE

AS OF 132200 EST NOV 75

UFO ANALYSIS

(U) In future UFO sightings, the WEST HEM Desk Officer will initiate telephone requests to the Senior Duty Officer at the Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC) for a temperature inversion analysis in the vicinity of unusual sightings. The telephone response by AFGWC will be followed with a priority message. (SOURCE: NMCC MFR 132035 EST NOV 75)



THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301.

13 November 1975 2035 EST

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Requests for Temperature Inversion Analysis

- 1. LTC Schmidt, representing Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC), visited the NMCC at 131500 EST to discuss arrangements to implement the procurement of weather information desired by CJCS, which is the subject of DDO Environmental Services memo of 13 November 1975. The following agreements with LTC Schmidt were reached:
 - a. The West Hem Desk Officer will act as the control officer for temperature inversion analysis requests initiated by the NMCC. These requests will be made in conjunction with sightings of unusual phenomenon along the northern US border.
 - b. Each telephone request will be serialized, i.e., (TIA #1, etc.) and directed to the duty officer at AFGWC, autovon 866-1661 or 271-2586. —AFGWC-will provide the requested analyses by telephone followed up by a priority message.
 - c. A record of the serialized requests/responses will be maintained by the West Hem Desk Officer.

C. D. ROBERTS, JR.

Brigadier General, USMC

Deputy Director for Operations, NMCC

Distribution:

J-30

J-31

J-32

J-32A

J-38

DDO

ADDO

CCOC

West Hem Desk

WWMCCS Ops & Eval Div

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

21 Janaury 1976 0630 EST

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Report of UFO - Cannon AFB NM

Reference: AFOC Phonecon 21055 EST Jan 76

The following information was received from the Air Force Operations Center at 0555 EST:

"Two UFOs are reported near the flight line at Cannon AFB, New Mexico. Security Police observing them reported the UFOs to be 25 yards in diameter, gold or silver in color with blue light on top, hole in the middle and red light on bottom. Air Force is checking with radar. 'Additionally, checking weather inversion data."

B. MORIN

Rear Admiral, USN Deputy Director for Operations, NMCC

NM-CG

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

31 January 1976 1400 EST

THE JOINT STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Unidentified Flying Object Sighting

- 1. At 310805 received phoncon from AFOC: MG Lane, CG, Armanent and Development Test Center, Eglin AFB, Florida called and reported a UFO sighting from 0430 EST to 0600 EST. Security Policemen spotted lights from what they called a UFO near an Eglin radar site.
- 2. Lographs of the lights were taken. The Eglin Office of Internation has made a press release on the UFO.
- 3. The temperature inversion analysis indicated no significant temperature inversion at Eglin AFB at that time. The only inversion present was due to radiation from the surface to 2500 feet. The Eglin surface conditions were clear skies, visibility 10-14 miles, calm winds, shallow ground fog on the runway, and a surface temperature of 44 degree F.

FRED A. TREY2/

Brigadier Gemeral, USAF

Deputy Diffector for Operations (NMCC)

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

30 July 1976

THE JOINT STAFF

طهيل شديعهم بالمرط فلالته يكيسط يفها فدمال المدادات باطسيساء هيأه مانشد ساودتان والمناد عاليناله الاستراسة

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs)

- 1. At approximately 0345 EDT, the ANMCC called to indicate they had received several reports of UFC's in the vicinity of Fort Ritchie. The following events summarize the reports (times are approximate).
- a. 0130 Civilians reported a UFO sighting near Mt. Airy, Md. This information was obtained via a call from the National Aeronautics Board (?) to the Fort Ritchie Military Police.
- b. 0255 Two separate patrols from Site R reported sighting 3 oblong objects with a reddish tint, moving east to west. Personnel were located at separate locations on top of the mountain at Site R.
- c. 0300 Desk Sgt at Site R went to the top of the Site R mountain and observed a UFO over the ammo storage area at 100-200 yards altitude.
- d. 0345 An Army Police Sgt on the way to work at Site R reported sighting a UFO in the vicinity of Site R.
- 2. ANMCC was requested to have each individual write a statement on the sightings. One individual stated the object was about the size of a 2 1/2 ton truck.
- 3. Based on a JCS memorandum, subject: Temperature Inversion Analysis, dated 13 November 1975, the NMCC contacted the Air Force Global Weather Central. The Duty Officer, LTC OVERBY, reported that the Dulles International Airport observations showed two temperature inversions existed at the time of the

bject: Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs)

alleged sightings. The first extended from the surface to 1,000 feet absolute and the second existed between 27,000 and 30,000 feet, absolute. He also said the atmosphere between 12,000 and 20,000 feet was heavily saturated with moisture. A hard copy message will follow.

L. J. LEBLANC, Jr.
Brigadier General, USMC
Deputy Director for
Operations, NMCC

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